PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. Milk

No. 53,952.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
P. M.				
24th Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	6804	HIMALAYA	6380
22nd "	ARABIA	7908		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7555	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7861		
12th "	ORIENTAL	6804	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	ORIENT	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6804	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6804	MONGOLIA	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7908		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6804	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7861		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6804	MARMORA	12000
30th "	CALEDONIA	7555		
6th Apr.	* MAURDONIA	10513		
13th "	ORIENT	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6804	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6281	HIMALAYA	6806
11th "	ARABIA	7908		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6804	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7861		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 7th *November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and LIST of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Moore	4,118	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	6,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 180

Takes passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	9095	26th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraeus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1000. or £s. 73.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Demlanovich	5,908	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
RAMOOS HOUSE, 56, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be levied on Passage from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and GREECE:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Kosrow, Afrika, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperatrice and Imperatrix	Rs. 650	Rs. 450

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Kosrow and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Intercontinental Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be assessed on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4160	16th "
KOSREH	4861	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	6213	16th "
AFRICA	4806	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4160	16th "
KOSREH	4861	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4806	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6054	30th January.
*†CETH	5099	Early March.
*†ALBERTA	7169	Early April.
*†SYRIENNE		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraeus.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 19th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 22nd Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 23rd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	2000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
BERBUDDA	3095	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
17*th November*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	455	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles etc		850	450	700	390	590
Genoa		900	470	720	430	640
Liverpool						
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	605	1,750	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Bombay	4,540	Oct. 17	Oct. 29	Nov. 25	Nov. 16
B	Aston Hall	5,000	" 25	Nov. 6	" 26	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,005	Nov. 1	" 13	" 29	" 23
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	8000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,130	" 27	" 15	" 26	" 21
					1907.	1907.
B	Prome	3,620	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL between the 25th and 29th March, 1907. The S.S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about the middle of April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,500	O. Calzepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates Missionaries. Europe bays the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolatto	17th Nov. 1906.
IKONIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolatto	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 195; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Guiomet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH OUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
PROFITS.
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INVENTED BY MUSICIANS FOR MUSICIANS

THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO-PLAYER.

(THE PLAYER WITH THE GREEN ROLLS.)

YOU have never heard the Piano-Player at its best if you have not heard the CHASE and BAKER, Americas latest and best. There is a delicacy and sympathy about this marvellous instrument that is possessed by none other on the market. You can hear it free of charge if you care to call, and those in the mofussil can at least write for a catalogue.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Over 2,000 Rolls of Music marked as the composer intended them to be played and never heard before, stocked for selection.

Join our Musical Library.

GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to call your special attention to their stock of SILK BLOUSES, SILK UNDERSKIRTS, EVENING DRESSES, PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS, LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 100,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.	
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.	
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.	
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.	
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.	
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.	
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on LONDON and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,398,686-99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/43, Church Gate Street

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,762,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Manchu.	Dalny.	Muroran.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tokyo.	Sapporo.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	Hakodate.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
CAPITAL (Paid up)
RESERVE FUND (to Government Paper)
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Mooltan, Lahore, Murree, Rawalpindi, Multan, Peshawar and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin and all principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and shorter periods on terms which can be learnt on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. C. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL
RESERVE FUND
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS
HEAD OFFICE: 38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay	Hankow	Penang	Hongkong
Calcutta	Foochow	Singapore	Yokohama
Madras	Shanghai	Batavia	Kobe
Colombo	Amoy	Sourabaya	New York.
Galle	Swatow	Manila.	
Kandy	Hongkong	Cebu (Philippines)	
Penang (Perak).	Canton	Iloilo (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak)			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on their Agencies and Branches, and also on their London Commercial Office through the Bank of England, and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods are received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10 A.M

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"ELYSIUM"

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, AT 9-30 (S. T.)

SPACIOUS ELEGANT PAVILION.
EXTENSIVE SKATING SURFACE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.
AN EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
MONGINI BROTHERS'
REFRESHMENT BUFFET
IN THE
RINK GARDEN

From and after FRIDAY 23RD NOVEMBER,
SKATING SESSIONS.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

FIRST SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON 24TH NOVEMBER, from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE

Arrangements can be made for Private Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
WEEK-ENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

COMMENCING from SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1906, a SPECIAL EXCURSION will RUN from :—

BOMBAY.
to
SURAT

every SATURDAY and will return every MONDAY until further notice, calling at :—
Palghar, Gholvad, Daman Road, Udvada, Bulsar, Bilimora and Navsari.

SPECIAL CHEAP RETURN TICKETS 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class will be issued available by these Trains only.

For Timings and Fares see Special Hand Bills at Stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1906,

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

THIS COMPETITION will be held between 29th December and 1st January 1907, under the usual conditions. By kind permission of the TOLLYGUNGE CLUB, play will take place over their links. There will also be an open Handicap over Barrackpore links between 22nd and 27th December for the "Asian" Cup. Visitors vs. Calcutta Matches will be arranged during the Championship week if possible,

Particulars can be had on application to

A. E. TODD,
Hon. Sec. Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 323 of 1904.

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1, YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN, 2. N. C. MACLEOD Esqr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1906, the following immovable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134 1/9) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3205, Street No. 172-4 Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say :—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage on the North by the property formerly belonging to Alloo Fadoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house appertaining to the Nishanpada Masjid which said premises are at present in the occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (172) One Hundred and Seventy-three Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3209-1, Street No. 156 and 158-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by the Khoja burial ground, on the North by the house of Shaikh Ahmed Cockabhoy, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 6/9 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 3264, Street No. 74-78 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kasum Karim Vazeer, on the North by the Umarkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 122 7/9 One hundred and Twenty-two and seven-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B No. 3265, Street No. 142-45 and bounded as follows : that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoobin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Fiary Abdulla Doss which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu Hormusji & Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant abovenamed at No. 89 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o E. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1906.
No. 58 A.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GRAND MASTER of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Fort at Agra on the 12th January 1907 at 9 P.M. Members of either of the Orders who will be present in Agra on the date stated will be expected to attend and they are requested to communicate their names and addresses to me not later than the 1st December 1906.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

NOTICE.

IN HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

ORIGINAL SIDE.
Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

Before Justice NAWAB HUZUR NAWAZ JUNG HAKIM-UD-DOWLAH, BAHADUR, M.A.,
Barrister-at-Law, Judge,

IN the matter of the Estate of the late Mrs. CAROLINE FANO, widow of the late Captain SALVADOR FANO, of Chaderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Application for probate by FREDERIC-FANO and ROBERT FANO, sons of Mrs. CAROLINE FANO, deceased.

Whereas Frederic Fano and Robert Fano, sons of the late Mrs. Caroline Fano, above-named, of Chaderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, have applied to this Court under the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865) for grant of Probate of a Will made by their mother, the said Mrs. Caroline Fano, in respect of her property situate in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and vained at H. S. Rs. 19,300 ; and whereas TUESDAY the 9th Bahman, 1316 F. corresponding with the 11th December, 1906, has been appointed by this Court for the hearing of the application.

Notice is hereby given that any person or persons interested in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased may, on the aforesaid date, at 11 A. M., appear in this Court and take objection whatever he, she, or they has or have against the said application in accordance with the law ; and that no objection raised or caveat sent in after that date will be entertained or attended to by this Court, and the Probate applied for will be granted.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this TUESDAY, the 10th Day, 1316 Fasli corresponding with the 13th November, 1906.

By order.

M. ABDUL KARIM,
Officiating : Registrar.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS from candidates for employment as CLERKS in the permanent Establishment of the Ordnance Department, Southern Circle as vacancies occur will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th November, 1906. Those who have passed an University Matriculation Examination only need apply, stating age, and when and where passed. Selected candidates will have to pass an entrance examination before registration of their names as candidates for permanent employment.

C. G. OLDFIELD, *Major* R. A.
Ordnance Officer in Charge,
Arsenal Bombay.

BOMBAY ARSENAL.
DATED 16TH November, 1906.

THE GOKAK WATER POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared a DIVIDEND as follows :—viz.

"A" Shares, for 1 year to 31st December 1899 at 8 per cent:

Preference Shares for ½ year to 31st December 1906, at 7 per cent. per annum. Less Income Tax Warrants to be issued and posted from London on 31st December, 1906.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
W. BLACK,
Manager.
Agents, Gokak Water Power & Mfg., Co., Ld.
Bombay, 17th November, 1906,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.

2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a RECLAMATION between Mazagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry quay wall about 12,600 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 518 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sir J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. BARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed. "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, up to 3-30 P.M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD,
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of BALABHAI BAPUJI, a Broker late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

LUXAMIBAI widow of BALABHAI BAPUJI LAND LADY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princes street, house No 315, outside the Fort on behalf of MOHIRAM and SUNDERRAO, the minor sons of the deceased and limited to the period of minority of the elder of them the said Motiram.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 15th day of November, 1906.
Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

CHUPRA'S FIRE.
TO ALL CONCERNED.

The Bales Hemp Cotton, Cotton Waste, Cotton Fly, landed at No. 10 Victoria Dock, from Hatch No. 2 s. s. "Chupra" having been pronounced by Surveyors to be damaged by fire and/or smoke and/or water and to be unfit for shipment to Europe, are about to be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs MENESSE & Co., on behalf of the concerned,

Date of sale will be advertized later.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO,
BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1906 *Agents.*

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
LIST OF
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Woman and the Motor Car. Being the Autobiography of an Automobilist set down by Mrs. Aria with a descriptive Model of a Motor Car.	9 3
The Life of Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop) By Anna M. Stoddart. Illustrated.....	15 12
The Nature of Man. Studies in Optimistic Philosophy. By Elie Metchnikoff. Translated by P. Chalmers Mitchell, British Canals in their Resuscitation Practically. By Edwin A Pratt. Author of Railways and their Rates.....	2 3
Portuguese East Africa. The History, Scenery and Great Game of Manica and Sofala. By E. C. F. Maughan. With Maps and Illustration.	13 2
The Individualists. Cain and Arisne. A Strange Companion. By Maxim Gorky	0 14
Foster's Complete Bridge. Together with the Laws	3 1
The Comedy of Charles Dickens. A Book of Chapters and Extracts taken from the Writer's Novels. By his Daughter Kate (Mrs Perugini.).....	4 8
Introduction and notes to Sir Henry Maines "Ancient Law." By Sir Frederick Pollock ..	2 3
Chambers' Concise Gazetteer of the World. Revised Edition.....	5 4
Monographs on Immortality, The Endless Life By S. M. C. Crothers.....	0 14
Human Immortality : Two supposed objections to the Doctrine. By Prof. William James...	0 14
The Eternal Life. By Professor Hugo Munsterberg.....	0 14
Science and Immortality. By William Osler, M. D.	0 14
The Conception of Immortality. By Josiah Royce	0 14
Official Hand book of the Hockey Association Containing the Rules of the Game 1906-07.	0 6
Games and Amusements, for young and old alike. Consisting of original games and ideas invented by Victor J. Smedley and Meredith Nugent	5 4

LATEST FICTION.

Paper Re. 1-12. Cloth Rs. 2-4.

A Lady of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
Chippinge. By Stanley J. Weyman.
Wages of Pleasure. By J. A. Steuart.
The Lady Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.
Diana and Destiny. By Charles Garvice.
The Confessions of a Citizen. By Lucas Cleeve.
Burnt Spices. By H. S. Gibson.
The Traitor's Gait. By G. Manville Fenn.
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.
The Triumph of Linker. By Edgar Jepson.
The Ingenious Captain Cobbe. By G. W. Appleton.
Second Book of Jobiah. By M. H. Silberrad.
A Midsummer's Days Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Some Irish Yesterdays. By E. E. Somerville and Martin Ross.
Persian Rose leaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Worladay Woman. By Violet Hunt.
The Counterstroke. By Ambrose Pratt.
A Golden Shadow. By H. S. Meade.
"The Night-Riders. By Ridgwell Cullum.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

PRIVATE GREETING XMAS CARDS.

THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official matters in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Term moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FREER ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN AND BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE BENGAL COAL FIELD.

WITH effect from November the 15th, 1906, and until further notice, the following REDUCED RATES will be introduced in local booking over the East Indian, and in through booking over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways with the Bombay Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula, Oudh and Rohilkhand, North-Western, and Eastern Bengal State Railways, for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel, both for the Public and Railways, in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk :—

Distance.	Present rate per ton. Rs. a.	Reduced rate per ton. Rs. a.
300 miles	5 2	4 9
400 "	6 8	5 6
500 "	7 13	6 4
600 "	9 1	6 15
700 "	10 6	7 11
800 "	11 10	8 6
900 "	12 14	9 1
1000 "	14 3	9 13
1100 "	15 10	10 8
1200 "	17 0	11 3

The differences between rates at the old scale and as now reduced are as follows to certain principal stations, from Jherria or Bhagu :—

	Present. Rs. a. p.	As reduced. Rs. a. p.
Cawnpore	8 15 0	5 15 0
Siliguri	6 0 0	6 8 2
Lucknow	8 10 0	5 13 0
Agra	10 15 0	7 1 0
Delhi	12 5 0	7 15 0
Umballa	13 14 0	8 8 0
Lahore	16 9 0	9 13 0
Ahmedabad	19 14 0	10 12 0
Nagpur	9 15 0	7 1 0
Amraoti	11 6 0	8 6 0
Dhamangaon	10 6 0	7 11 0
Surat	18 5 0	10 6 0
Broach	19 0 0	10 8 0

Reduced rates from the Bengal coal fields served by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have already been introduced in local booking over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Rate tables for intermediate distances will be supplied on application to the Coal Manager, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, or to the Superintendent of Goods, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach.

The special rates per ton already quoted to Bombay, Dadar and Kurla will remain unaltered.

All charges will be based on tonnage, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows :—

below 2 cwt.	No charge.
2 cwt and below 8 cwt	Charge as for ¼ ton
8 cwt and below 12 cwt	charge as for ½ ton
12 cwt and below 18 cwt	charge as for ¾ ton
18 cwt and over	charge as for 1 ton

Railway Risk rates for coal and coke will be charged at 20 per cent, higher than the owner's risk rates above quoted.

The rebate on export coal and coke at owner's risk will continue.

A. M. CLARK,
Traffic Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Ry.

W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager, East Indian Ry.

Calcutta, 10th November, 1906,

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and a balance may be payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is PROPOSED to HOLD a FLOWER SHOW at Malabar Hill about the third week in February next.

Prospectuses will be issued as early as possible.

A. M. TODD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th November, 1906.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two Medical Graduates of the Bombay University for Fellowships of the College and as Clinical Registrars in the Hospitals, Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) per mensem with furnished quarters to reside in the Hospital compound.

The appointments are open to Graduates of not more than 3 years standing. Preference will be given to those who have also graduated in Arts or Science and intend to go up for a higher Examination.

Applications for the appointments will be received not later than 22nd November, 1906.

H. P. DIMMOCK *Lieut-Colonel*, M.D. I.M.S.
Principal, Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY 17TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fifth SESSIONS of 1906 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 20th November, 1906, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 5th day of November, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, CARRIAGE PAIRS and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
BOMBAY STABLE COMPANY,
BYCULLA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. You Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, guaranteed six years.
MODELS £2.10 to £6
Eagle or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Sacrificed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 all makes Second-Hand Cycles £1 to £2.10
good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. Write at once taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, mailed postage free.
EARN A CYCLE
Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half price.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. G 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), at Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder, a large quantity of telegraph wire and unserviceable telegraph stores, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware a sweet-toned ebonised semi-grand piano by "Bluthner" one first-rate full size Mahogany slate billiard table with cues, lamps, etc., complete, by John Roberts, handsome China and Japanese vases, large Persian figures, Indian curiosities, marble pedestals, first-rate pictures and oleographs, valuable Law books, large Persian carpets, one strong built rubber-tyred victoria, in good order, three glass fronted miniature office broughams, one handsome strong English-built landau, on perch by "Laurie and Marner," one pair of powerful bay Australian horses, one powerful bay Australian horse, all go in single and double harness, set of English single and double harness, one De Dion Barton 8. H. P. single cylinder motor car, with leather hood, monsoon apron accessories etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Buildings Plots at Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on WEDNESDAY, the 5 proximo at 4 p. m. (S T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trusts Colaba Reclamation Estate for a term of 99 years :—

No. of Plots.	Building Areas Sq. Yds,	Areas not to be built on Sq. Yds,	Total Area Sq Yds.
1- 2	1710	31	1201
2- 3	1750	33	1446
4	1711	33	992
16	1641	34	1096
17	1280	35	1196
18-19	1887	36	1318
20	1777	37	1272
21	1827	38	1038
29	1346	39	1364.
30	1679		

Plans of the site, condition of the building, conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars, can be had on application from Trust Engineer, Trust Building, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW HRA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

---

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Consultation dated. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 on Productive land near Andheri, interest 9 per cent. Apply to No. 1197 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—A Parsi, well experienced in business of Pearls and Diamonds, as Manager of Jewellery Dept., of a Mercantile Firm. Apply with copies of Testimonials to No. 1193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

XMAS, NEW YEAR and WEDDING PRESENTS.—Fancy Leather and Plush Goods for Ladies and Gents, Albums, Scent, Cigarette Writing and Card Cases, &c. REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO, and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing.—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 55 Meadow St., Bombay.

FRESH STOCK of Bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Ixcias, etc., just unpacked. Apply J. HORMUSJI & Co., 52, Medows Street, Bombay.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced masters. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. G. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Hippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

5lbs. BOMBAY HULWA Rs. 3 ; 5lbs. Dates or 5lbs. Figs, Rs. 2 ; 5lbs. Apricots or 5lbs. Walnuts Rs. 2 ; 25 Apples or 25 oranges, Rs. 2 ; Carriage Paid.—TUKINA and Co, Market, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PURSHING writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS, in Black and White, Re-mixie and Coloured are to be seen at ALI MAHOMED FAZAL'S STORES, 67-68, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esaf Buildings, BOMBAY.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 62 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9288, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 6 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DADY—November 13, at Jabalpur, C. P., the wife of Dr. Freleigh Dady, of a son.

DIXWOODIE—October 28, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. David Dixwoodie, of a son.

HADON—November 4, at Dalla, the wife of J. Hadon, Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.'s Coal Godown, of a daughter.

SAIKOL—November 4, at Maulmain, Burma, the wife of Captain R. D. Saigol, I. M. S., of a son.

SALES—November 11, at Simla, the wife of H. S. Sales, B. E., M. W. R., of a daughter.

THOMPSON—November 3, at Maymyo, the wife of H. Thompson O. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—BORTON—November 4, at Bombay Cathedral, Captain William C. Anderson, 1st P. W. O., Goorkha Rifles, son of the late General O. Gibson Anderson, to Beryl Gertrude, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Borton, late 40th Regiment.

LESSOR—RENDELL—November 7, at all Saints Church, Oconoor by the Rev. R. Flynn, George William Lesson, P. W. D (retired) to Bertha Maitland Rendell, daughter of A.W. Rendell, late Loco. Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Jamalpur.

WHITLEY—MAQUEEN—October 24, at St. Mary of Bethany's Church, Quetta, by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Charles Whitley, Supply and Transport Corps, to Cora, to Mary Hannah Agnes, eldest daughter of T. S. Macqueen, Esqr., late of the Postal Department.

DEATHS.

DAW—November 5, at Rangoon, Marion, the dearly beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. Daw, Middlesex Regiment, Thayetmye, aged 16 years.

KING—November 11, at 5 Borebank Road, Madras, Emily Caroline, relicts of the late Charles King, aged 80 years, and 6 months.

PIERCE—September 6, at Sea, of heart failure, Major C. Pierce, late Medical Officer, Ajmere.

RUBBING
"VEGETINE"
KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.

FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.

FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE CHEMISTS,
Kemp & Co.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 9m.; Sun sets, 5h 21m.; High water, 1-9m., 1-5s; Low water, 7-8m., 7-3s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B.T.)
Albert Press Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 (S.T.)

THE BHANGWADY THEATRE CASE.—In the Bhangwady Theatre case, already noticed by us, and which is being heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in the High Court, Mr. H. B Majmudar, appears as counsel for the defendant with the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Strangman.

H. H. THE AMIR OF KABUL.—The bungalow of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy at Malabar Hill, which commands an excellent view of Chowpatty and the whole of Back Bay and its surroundings, from Chowpatty to Colaba, has been selected for the residence of the Amir of Kabul during his stay in Bombay and is now being fitted up for His Highness's use.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—At the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon. M. Justice Russell, Mr. Furdoonjee B. Motivalla made the usual declaration and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar. He is one of the senior interpreters and translators of the Bombay High Court, and had been granted by the Chief Justice a furlough, of which he will avail himself to practise at the Bar.

SUCCESSFUL GUJERATI BOOKS.—It is a standing complaint of Gujerati readers that the language Lacks in literary work and the students of the language seldom find a good readable book. With the exception of a very few known authors no writer of a Gujerati book can boast of a second edition of his work. Then there is another complaint. The Gujerati reading public if they know English, are more inclined to read English works than Gujerati the inclination finding strength in the fact that most of the Gujerati works are either a translation of or an adaptation from books originally in English. Such a state of affairs would give but little encouragement to the writers. But they need not be frightened. There is a recent proof that a really good work in Gujerati language finds innumerable readers, so much so, that the book sees the fifth edition. "Astodya" or "fall and rise," a well-written book from the pen of the Vedant Philosopher, Mr. Muneukhram Suryaram Tripathi has met with an unprecedented success. The book is liked as much for the most instructive passages it contains, as it is for the richness of language and selection of words. It is devoid of anything that is difficult to grasp or understand. Being pure and simple it is read with equal advantage by the old as well as the young. One should not therefore be surprised if the book sees still more editions of it on account of the originality of ideas, sound thought, and forcible language.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Medical Evidence.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted further enquiry at the Morgue relative to the death of Bai Kamlabai Ramrao Ajinkia (37,) a Hindu widow, residing at Girgaum Road. The Coroner's inquest was to decide whether deceased died on the night of the 7th instant of apoplexy or of carbolic acid poisoning.

Inspector Fuller and Sub-Inspector Guider were in charge of the case. Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department assisted by Superintendent O'Keeffe led the evidence on behalf of the Police. Mr. Chunnilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, appeared for Balabhoy R. Kothare and family.

Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh said that he was a B. A., B. Sc. M. D. of the Bombay University and a medical practitioner living at Girgaum. He had been practising medicine in Bombay for the last twenty years. For thirteen years he was Assistant Chemical Aanalyser to Government under Dr. Lyon and Dr. Barry, Chemical Analysers to Government. On the night in question he was sent for consultation. He went to the deceased's house and saw her. She was then dead. Dr. Gokhale was then by her death-bed. Deceased's face bore no marks of corrosion. There was no froth then in her mouth. The bedding was coloured with red stains on the left side of the deceased's head, which colour seemed to the witness to be of "pansupari." Then the witness was asked his opinion as to the cause of the death. He suggested it was most probably apoplexy as there were no specific and characteristic signs of carbolic acid poisoning. The order of the symptoms observed, and the suddenness and shortness of the fatal period led witness irresistably to the conclusion that death was due to apoplexy. By apoplexy he meant hemorrhage of the brain.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sloane, witness said if a person ate "pan-supari" and then took carbolic acid, the red colour of the "pan supari" would prevent the bleaching being noticeable at first, but it would afterwards appear. Carbolic acid, he thought, might be poured down a person's throat after death. The fact of finding carbolic acid in a fatal quantity in the stomach without the bleaching of the lower lip tongue and mouth and the corrosion of the whole stomach did not necessarily show that death was due to carbolic acid poisoning. The poison might be there and still death was due to apoplexy and not the poisoning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad, witness said he thought it possible that deceased, when ill with apoplexy, might have taken carbolic acid by mistake for some medicine and yet died of apoplexy before the carbolic acid could take effect. Witness still held to the theory of apoplexy. Further inquiry stands adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A GRUESOME STORY OF A MURDER.

Jealousy and Revenge.

ON the Appellate side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Din mahomed Ilahi Bux, who was, in October last, convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, Session Judge of Broach, of murder and was sentenced to death. Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder in causing the death of a woman named Halima, alias Dulan, by cutting her throat at Broach, on the 6th September last. The deceased was the wife of one Hasnoo, a workman at Sabarmati. The accused, whose real name was Juari Lal, and his caste Bania, worked with Hasnoo and became intimate with the deceased. Early in August last, the accused ran away with the deceased and both came to Broach, and put up at the house of Imamudin, who had formerly worked at Sabarmati. After a fortnight, they lodged as tenants in the house of one Muktamshah on the upper floor, the ground floor being occupied by Makdamshah and his two wives. On the evening of the 5th September last, the deceased, returned from his work, bathed and went up to his room with the deceased as usual, to take his food and to sleep, closing the door. About midnight, the residents below heard a noise upstairs, and the deceased cried out "Bapmi, he is beating me." Kulsum, one of the woman living on the groundfloor, went to the foot of the stairs and called out "Din Mahomed, what is the matter"? The accused said "Nothing", Kulsum said "open the door." The accused replied "Do not you middle in the quarrel of husband and wife; go to sleep." The person below sat up for half an hour or so, but hearing nothing further, retired. Early the next morning the accused came down, and going out, reported to head constable Amir that Imamudin had killed his wife. Head constable Amir went to the Narbada Mills, where Imamudin was employed, and took him and the accused to Mukdamshah's house. Upstairs he found the corpse of the woman Halima, with her throat cut. The accused insisted that Imam had climbed through the window at night and cut her throat. The window he pointed out was, however, hardly to be reached from below; there were no traces of any body climbing; and the cobwebs, which were undisturbed, belied the accused's story. The deceased lay on her back on a quilt, the body covered by a man's dhotar, with the keys tied to her trowsers, and a blood-stained shirt. The ornaments were on her person; and some three or four cubits off were two rusty pieces of a broken scythe and an ordinary rope of a kind often found in poor households. The throat was cut from the right ear half way across, and there was a slighter wound also, and a scratch. The flour near the front of the body had been freshly smeared with cowdung. On the 8th September, the accused made a confession to the City Magistrate, and he subsequently made a statement, adhering to his former confession. This was that the deceased was on terms of criminal intimacy with Imamudin, who had come to his room about 10 p. m. and had then left after an exchange of abuse; that waking up at 11 p. m. he saw the deceased's misconduct. On seeing the accused up, Imam ran away. About 1 a. m., the accused got up and cut the woman's throat with a knife, as she was asleep; and the next morning, threw away the knife on the road, and later on he accused Imam before head constable Amir of killing the deceased. In the Sessions Court, the accused, in his statement, implied that his accusation against Imam of killing the deceased was true. No evidence was called for the defence. To the police Imam admitted intimacy with the deceased though he denied it in the Sessions Court.

It was certain, said the Session Judge, that the accused rightly or wrongly suspected him of it. The evidence proved that the accused and the deceased were alone in their room the whole night, and about midnight he assaulted her, so that she had just time to cry out in her sleep. His story before the Magistrate, said the Sessions Judge, was clearly a clumsy attempt at justification, and even if true, which it was not, would not reduce the offence to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; since by his own showing the provocation was not sudden. He killed the deceased after sleeping over his wrongs for an hour and more. The evidence proved that the accused, and the accused alone, from motives of jealousy, cut the deceased's throat. He was convicted and sentenced to death,

Mr. Justice Batty said: We see no alternative in this case but to confirm the conviction and sentenced passed on the accused. The accused has been found guilty of murdering the wife of another man, with whom the accused had contracted a criminal intimacy. His only answers to the charge were an attempt to implicate one Imamudin as guilty of the murder, and on that being refuted by evidence showing that the only means of approach to the deceased had evidently been left undisturbed, as it was covered with cobwebs. The accused then suggested that grave and sudden provocation had been given to him by the deceased in having admitted Imamudin to criminal intimacy with her. The learned pleader, who appeared for the accused, contended that this alleged provocation should be a ground for reducing the conviction to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or at least, ground for commuting the capital sentence to one of transportation for life. The accused cannot, however, avail himself of the plea of grave and sudden provocation in this case. The provocation alleged has not been established; and even if it had existed, could have been no legitimate ground of offence to the accused. The deceased was one on whom the accused had no claim—no legal right or tie; and we cannot accept the intervention of a rival in such a case as a matter which would affect the criminal liability of the accused for the murder of the woman with whom he was living in illicit intercourse. The murder was committed in a particularly cruel and deliberate manner in the night when the woman was asleep. We see no ground on which we could reduce the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge.

CLAIM FOR MULGENI RENT.

(Before the Chief JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

In the High Court, Appellate Side, a suit was decided on Saturday in which the plaintiff, one Venkatesh Babrabhu claimed for the recovery of 4 years rent from defendants, Manjappa Subbaya and Manjamma Laxmanaya. Mr. Sumitra appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants being represented by Mr. Nilakant Atmaram.

The original suit was decided by the subjudge of Honawar who ordered plaintiff to recover Rs. 150-12 and costs in proportion from Defendant No. 2 and as a charge on the Mulgeni household. In appeal the District Judge of Kanara amended the decree of the court of the first instance by ordering plaintiff to recover Rs. 150-12 and proportionate costs from Defendants 1 and 2 and as a charge on the Mulgeni household.

Mr. Nilakant Atmaram contended, on behalf of his client that Defendant No. 1 purchased the property in suit at a Court sale and acquired thereof the right, title and interest of the original Mulgenidar to possess and cultivate the land in perpetuity, and sold the same to Defendant No. 2 who accepted the liability for the rent due for the first year. The Court of the first instance passed a decree against Defendant No. 2. But plaintiff wanted a decree against Defendant No. 1 and he had got it in appeal. Hence a second appeal was preferred.

After hearing both the vakils, their Lordships ordered that Defendant No. 1 could not be made liable for the rent which has accrued since the date of his assignment of the leasehold property to defendant No. 2. With regard to the years subsequent to the assignment, there was no privity of estate between him and the plaintiff and as he is only an assignee of the lessee, he can only be dealt with for covenants which run with the land. Their Lordships held that the view of the law taken by Mr. G. D. Madgavker, District Judge, was erroneous and charged his decree by directing that Defendant No. 1 is liable only for the amount of rent due for the year 1900-1901.

POLICE COURTS.

A MAGISTRATE'S SON IN JAIL

Bad Company and Ruin.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday last before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Carim Mahomed, a Mahomedad youth of about twenty-three years of age, stood charged with the theft of a pair of pearl bangles worth Rs. 4000/-, one gold necklace valued at Rs. 220/- and ten diamond rings of the value of Rs. 600/-. From facts already published it may be remembered that Mr. Mahomedbhoy Nansee Khairaj, a well-known merchant of Feddar Road, reported to the police on the 23th ultimo the theft of the above-mentioned property from a tin-box in his house. The complainant, an Honorary Magistrate, was the father of the accused. At the time the information was lodged with the police, accused was in the Colaba Jail as he had failed to meet his liabilities. The stolen property in the present case belonged to the accused's sister.

Superintendent O'Keeffe and Inspector Fuller were for the prosecution, and Mr. Wellinkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused stood undefended.

It appeared that the accused, when he lived with his father, opened the tin-trunk containing his sister's ornaments, by means of a dupliceate key. Those ornaments he then pledged with several individuals from whom the police ultimately recovered them.

The accused, who looked a strongly-built, intelligent young man with light moustache and a broad forehead, said his sister had give him those ornaments and that he was not guilty of the offence.

Evidence for the prosecution was then led. Amongst the witnesses was the accused's own sister. She said she had never given her brother the ornaments. Those ornaments belonged to her, and she never intended to part with them.

The accused subsequently pleaded guilty to the charge, and begged to be leniently dealt with.

His worship convicted the accused of the offence preferred against him on evidence and on his own plea. He remarked that he wanted to see the accused reformed rather than simply punished. It was most unfortunate that a young man of the accused's type should have fallen into bad company which had driven him to his present plight. Continuing, his Worship said he would not like to see the accused come any longer in contact with bad characters and therefore he gave him twelve months' simple imprisonment, hoping that by that time the accused would come out of the jail a better man.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MARWARI DODGE.

Before the Second Judge Mr. Donald on Saturday last the suit instituted by Plaintiff, one S. M. Shirmal Vama Shika Pommanchand, against the Defendant Issob Abdulla, for recovery of Rs. 244 (which was made up of Rs 125 due on a Promissory note and interest Rs 119 on a bond dated 10th June '05) came for disposal.

Mr. J. D. Wacha appeared for Plaintiff, the Defendant being represented by Mr. H. K. Suntoke.

Defendant admitted his signature but said he had passed the signature on a blank paper as a penalty note to another for Rs 120 dated 3rd June '05, He said further that there was no consideration for the signature and that Plaintiff had fraudulently written out a Pronote on the blank space above the signature. In the course of the hearing, the Defendant's pleader pointed out what Plaintiff said in his cross-examination that Plaintiff had made a crude attempt to fill up the blank space by cramping in words. He also pointed out the difference in the colour of the ink between the signature and the body of the note, showing clearly that the pro notes were written up at different times and that it was not probable that Plaintiff should advance Rs. 125 to Defendant who was earning only Rs. 20 per mensem, quite 7 days after having made another loan of Rs. 20.

The learned Judge commented on the difference in the colour of ink and held that the onus which lay primarily on the Defendant had shifted on the Plaintiff as the attempt to file the words was quite a transparent one. The Judge held it improbable that after having made a loan of Rs. 120, the Plaintiff should make another loan of Rs. 125 to a man of so poor means. He therefore ondered the suit to be dismissed with costs

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HYDERABAD, DECCAN, NOVEMBER 15.

THE ARAB COMMOTION.

The Arab fracas has ceased at least—for the time being, at least—by the payment of a portion of the money due to the men. His Highness has also commanded the Prime Minister to settle the matter justly, and with this object Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, has paid several visits to the Minister at Soorooroungur during the past week. Nothing definite has, however, been arrived at yet, the Arabs meantime refusing to be satisfied with anything short of the continuance of their service. They say that their ancestors cut themselves off from their clans and hearths many centuries ago to serve the State, and that it will not be practicable for them to repatriate and, having gone back, to find their home steads and family ties; they are unable to adopt any other profession or trade in Hyderabad on account of their total ignorance of everything around them, except the associations connected with their avocation; that they are besides so very illiterate that they are unable to talk or understand any other language than their own; that desertion by the Government without sufficient notice and warning would, mean starvation to them and their families; that, in fact, they have been subject to a form of starvation during the months that their pay had been withheld; and that the recent commotion was the last effort they made to obtain the wherewithal to keep body and soul together. The very curious method they adopted of holding up the Nazim in the office from which they draw their pay, as if he were the authority solely responsible to them, is a fair illustration of their ignorance and their illiterate condition, however effective the result may have been. The Arab question is one that should receive very careful consideration and mature deliberation; it is one that has too long been neglected for posterity to grapple with. The danger of these men being thrown on their own resources is one that cannot be too highly estimated, nor is that danger decreased by their being retained on the old lines: and therefore it behoves the Nizam's Government to take the British Government into their confidence to arrive at a solution of that difficulty and the *modus vivendi* to overcome it.

A PLEADER'S CASE.

The Officiating Chief Justice (Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad) and Nawab Hakim-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, sat as a Divisional Bench yesterday and disposed of a reference made by the Administrative Bench, the result of which is of importance to the Pleaders practising in His Highness' Courts. The facts are as follow: Mr. Kishen Row, who was Pleader practising in the Oosmanabad District, first appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in a Revenue Court case regarding the possession of certain lands. In the course of the proceedings, he appealed to and got the name of one of the defendants, Nanar removed from the list of defendants, and ultimately obtained a decree in favour of his client. Subsequently, Nana filed a suit in the Civil Court regarding the same lands, in which Mr. Kishen Row appeared for Nana. The Talukdar of Oosmanabad objected to this and addressed the Administrative Bench of the High Court, recommending that his *sanad* should be cancelled. That Bench referred the matter to the Divisional Bench, which held that the Pleader had not committed any offence, on the ground that the Courts were of different jurisdictions—one Revenue and the other Civil—and that Nana the plaintiff in the Civil Suit, was not a party in the original case in the Revenue Court, inasmuch as his name was struck off the list of the defendants. This is another one of those cases in which the differentiation is made, however inaptly, between "tweedledum and tweedledee." But then, it is Hyderabad, and that expresses everything!

THE LOCAL LEPERS.

In your issue of the 12th instant, I read your leader advocating that the lepers in Bombay should be housed and regulated in order to prevent them from intermingly with the public. The subject deserves equal attention, if not more, from His Highness' Government regarding the regulation in these particulars of the bazaars. No ould be infested with more lepers than is Hyderabad, and in no place would they be allowed to roam at will as they do here. A large number of them jutka-drivers, betelnut and cigarette vendors, as well as vendors of cheap eatables, are the nothing of the host of them amongst the beggar community, of whom Hyderabad is so very full; they surround us from early morning to late at night and attack pedestrians every nook and corner with absolute impunity.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Cordial Reception in Bombay.

ON Saturday morning the P. and O. extra steamer "Arcadia" brought His Highness the Maharaja Sir Siyajirao Gaikwar of Baroda; Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda; Princess Inderrarajah, daughter of the Maharaja; and Prince Dhairayasilrao, a son of the Maharaja, into Bombay from Europe. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt also accompanied the Maharajah.

A deputation went on board the "Arcadia," and shortly after 8 a. m. His Highness landed on the Apollo Bunder, by the Government steam launch "Bee," accompanied by Himat Bahadur Anandrao Gaikwar, brother of His Highness; Khan Bahadur Kersaspji E. Dadachanji, Prime Minister of Baroda; Lieutenant Shivraj S[illegible] C. to the Maharaja, and Mr. R. C. Dutt. On the steps of the Bunder His Highness was received by Mr. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, who represented the Bombay Government; Major Strong, Assistant Resident of Baroda; Prince Fatehsingh, heir-apparent, and Prince Syajirao Gaikwar, sons of the Maharaja; His Highness the Maharaja Takatsinghji of Nadod; Prince Khashishaheb Powar of Devash; Shrimant Bahadur Anandrao Gaikwar, brother of the Maharaja; Shrimant Gunpatrao Gaikwar, cousin of the Maharaja; Prince Bhousinghji, of Sayla; Mr. Filajirao Gaikwar, nephew of His Highness; Kumar Kirat Singhji, of Nadoda; Prince Ramsinghji; Sardar Nanasaheb Gatgay; Sardar Anandrao Powar; Mr. Nanasaheb Powar, Nayab Dewan; Mr. Bhandarkar; Mr. Dayabhoy Harjivandas, Accountant-General of Baroda; Lieutenant H. M. de Cruz, A.-D.-C. to His Highness; Dr. Samsooddin Sooleman, Chief Medical Officer to H. H. the Gaikwar; Professor Massani, Director of Public Instruction, Baroda; Mr. Kanga, Curator of the Baroda Museum; Mr. Parbhoodas Bhagwandas, Nagar Seth of Bhavnagar; Mr R. W. Turnbull, Tutor to Prince Siyajirao; Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetjee Dalal, late Director of Public Instruction, Baroda; Jamsetjee Merwanji Morenas; and many others, most of whom had specially come to Bombay from Baroda to receive His Highness in Bombay. Amongst the Bombay public present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ruttanji D. Tata, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldass D. Thackersey, Lieutenant White of the 8th Goorkhas, Mr. Amiroodin Tayabji, Mr.D.V. Mandlik, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. Dandekar, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, Mr. N. G. Powar, Mr. Jeevanlal Panalal Poonamchand, Mr Edaljee Talati, Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, Rao Bahadur D. Badad, Mr. K. R. Goregaonkar, Mr. M. D. Kharkhar, Mr. R. Munshi, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. G. B. Naik, Mr. Maganbhai Gulabdas, Mr. Poonanchand Karamchand, Mr. Keelahboy Veerchand, and many others.

After his landing on the Bunder, His Highness was given a hearty ovation by those present, who garlanded him and presented him with beautiful bouquets. His Highness then inspected the Guard-of-Honour of 150 rank and file of the 113th Infantry, with band and colours of the regiment, under Subedar Boothasingh. His Highness, accompanied by Mr. Hatch, Major Strong, and Mr. K. Dadachanji, drove away in the Government House carriage to His Highness' bungalow at Nepean Sea Road. The usual salute was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce His Highness' arrival in Bombay.

ADDRESS TO HIS HIGHNESS.

H H. the Gaekwar of Baroda received a deputation of Parsees of Naosari, a town under His Highness's jurisdiction, at his bungalow on the Hirji Readymoney Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, yesterday afternoon. The deputation was headed by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, who read an address which was presented to the Maharajah.

After the usual introduction of welcome and congratulation on the safe journey it was stated in the address that Baroda was a model State and its prosperity and present civilised position were due to the enlightened and liberal policy and the broad-mindedness in matters relating to education and social progress. A reference was made to the encouragement given by the Mahrajah to higher education in his dominions and the ruler was congratulated upon his recent introduction of compulsory primary education throughout the province under him. The liberal policy of the Gaekwar in openingfree reading-rooms and libraries in various places in the State was extolled. The renovation, it was observed in the address was sure to attract the fovourable attention of all India. In conclusion the attention of His Highness was drawn to the good work done by Sir Cawasji Jehangir Madressa and D. K. Tata Ango-vernacular School at Navsari. The scope of these institutions could be enlarged through the liberality of His Highness, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to the deputation that the Maharaja had been good enough to promise a valuable help in enabling them to start an industrial school to perpetuate the Jubilee of the Madressa next December. It was also gratifying to them that His Highness gave his attention to all departments of education, moral, industrial, physical and intellectual and it augured well for the future of his subjects.

The Gaekwar thanked the members of the deputation for the good wishes expressed towards him, and for the congratulations regarding the improvement in his health. He assured them that nothing gave him more pleasure than to be able to promote the interest of his subjects. He always had their welfare at heart and he thought it to be his duty to advance all their legitimate aspirations. He was glad to notice in the address some of the reforms initiated by him in his State. He would call them reforms after they were accomplished, but till then he would suspend his judgment. After their final consummation it would be wise to criticise them.

ADDRESS FROM THE MAHARATTAS.

About six o'clock in the evening the Gaekwar drove to Javji's Hall, Tardeo, where the Mahrattas had assembled in a large number and the mandap was filled to its utmost capacity. An address was there presented to his Highness on behalf of the Maharatta Community, in which among other things it was stated His Highness possessed noble qualities of head and heart which enabled him to take a practical interest in the improvement and development of the mental, social and economic conditions of his subjects. By his accomplishments the Gaekwar had demonstrated the Sanskrit proverb that "a King is honoured in his own country but a learned man was honoured everywhere." His Highness had shown to the world at large that a Mahratta Chief could not only use his sword with advantage, but could equally use his mental powers where circumstances demanded it. They had been endeavouring to repress the religious hierarchy and the incidental mischief of a class of persons who had been mainly instrumental in disorganizing the organic structure of their Society and they proposed to convene a Mahratta Educational conference to deliberate upon the many important questions pertaining to the educational and economic conditions of their community as a whole.

His Highness made a brief and suitable reply. The Gaekwar thanked the Mahratta Community for doing him the honour. He was glad to notice they were awakened to the necessity of education. He wished the Conference every success.

THE GAEKWAR AND HIS RANEE IN BOMBAY.

His Highness the Gaekwar and his Ranee spent their time usefully during their two days' stay in Bombay. His Highness presided on Saturday after, noon at the prize distribution of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls schools at the Elphinstone High School. Yesterday His Highness received addresses the from Gaekwari subjects at present residing in Bombay, from the Parsees of Navsari also residing in Bombay and from the Bombay inhabitants of Kadi district in his Highness's territories. Her Highness the Ranee was honoured last evening at a meeting of native ladies held at Chinnee Baug, the bungalow of Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, situated in the Girgaum Back Road. The meeting was held at the invitation of Bai Luxmibai Chandravarkar, president of the Araya Mahila Samaj, Bai Manakbai Nanu Kothare, president of the Hindu Ladies' Social Club, and Bai Jamnabai Nagindas Sacchi, president of the Gujerati Hindu Ladies' Mandal. The object of the meeting was to heartily greet Her Highness on her safe return from an extended tour in Europe and America. Their Highnesses left Bombay by special train at 9-30 last evening for their own territories.

S. L. AND S. S. GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The Gaekwar's Speech.

H. H. MAHARAJ SHIAJIRAO, GAEKWAR of Baroda, presided at the prize distribution held on Saturday afternoon in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's girls Schools. A large number of Marathi ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion and among them were also the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Honble Mr. G. K. Gokahle, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Dr. D. Mackichan, Khanbahadhur Kersaspji Cursetji, Devan of Baroda, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, Mr. Romeshchander Dutt, Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Rev. Father Dreckman, Rao Bahadur Madholkar, Mr. J. A. Dalal, Mr. K. R. Kama and Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar.

The Gaekwar accompanied by his daughter, Indira, arrived at 6 p.m. and the proceedings opened with a prayer in Sanskrit, Mr. Khare then read the history of the Schools under the management of the Society and described the work donethy them His Highness the Gaekwar then distributed the prizes scholarships to the successful students. Some of the young ladies attending the school having entertained the assembly to a little music, the Maharajah addressed the meeting.

His Highness, who was received most enthusiastically, said that it was not without diffidence that he stood before them that evening as he felt that, were among them abler men than himself to take the chair and to discharge the duty efficiently and effectively. When he was in England he was asked to preside over the function, and he, not knowing the importance of the occasion, accepted the invitation. The report that was read that evening contained many points of interest and he could not allow the occasion to pass without referring to some of them which were not only of local importance but of universal application. In the address they referred to the absence of her Highness and no one regretted her absence more than he himself. If she had been aware of this meeting, she would not have made another engagement which was connected with the industrial encouragement of their own land. He was sure that she would have been most happy to be present amongst them and help, with all the might and strength she possessed, the noble cause which they had so much at heart. They had said that his first thoughts must be turned towards his own subjects. It was only right that he should spend his revenue amongst the people from whom he derived it. But he made bold to think that they must not be narrow in their aims, but they must take a wider and broader view of the progress of India than their own particular locality. It was the duty of every ruler to spend most of his revenue on his own State. The progress in any parts of India was just as dear to him as any portion of Gujerat. They were all inseparably connected and bound up together. If they did injury to one part, the other part must inevitably suffer. If one part was benefited the other must also be benefited. He considered it to be fair and right that they helped each other and sympathised with each other in whatever portion of India they might be holding such views as he did he always took the utmost interest he could in all the movements that were going on for the bettering of their condition and their country. What the ideal of female education should be was a question of very great difficulty and of intricate nature but it was not such as could not be solved. They had to determine whether they wanted efficient wives, efficient mothers, efficient sisters or their efficient helpmates and sympathisers. If once the object in sight was clear then the question was what methods were to be applied. He thought that the greatest help they required from their sisters was that they should be efficient not only as wives and mothers and helpmates to them in their household affairs but that they should be efficient citizens also taking interest not only in their own local surroundings but in the wider aspects of life. They should take a broader view of their duties towards their neighbours. They should understand their responsibilities in life. If those who are interested in female education keep these ideals in mind while adopting methods, of education he believed one of the greatest objects of female education would have been achieved. Besides utility there was the question of their character, their sentiments and their ideals. But all these resolved themselves into elevation of character to a greater degree, to a higher point than probably they would have been that day if they had not adopted the course of moral culture as deliberated upon. Education was subject on which millions and millions of rupees could be spent without being wasted. But they should make the best of the circumstances they were placed in. He did not think considering the means at their disposal the Society could have done more than it had done. He advised them to persevere in the course they were following, it was a refreshing fact in history that whenever a new thing was started it always met with opposition and a certain class of persons considered it their duty to oppose which they had got any new fangled idea. It was not only in their own country but in all their countries the people and the Government were facing the same question and when they met with any opposition they should remain patient and try to give a fair and impartial consideration to the objections raised. They should try to convince their opponents by arguments as to the advantages of the course they were adopting and if their honest arguments were scoffed by their opponents they should leave them alone. They should not be discouraged by opposition. Perseverence in the face of obstacles and opposition was absolutely necessary; that they received opposition when the institution was started was only right and legitimate. It spoke volumes in favour of those who were undaunted by it and who nevertheless bright the institution in its present state. It spoke a volume in favour of not only those who started it originally but those who encouraged it afterwards. The state in india was not different to what it formerly was. He thought the opposition had been now weakened and many of them were most anxious that education should be given to them irrespective of the caste or sect. The cry was on the other side that enough had not been done to elevate the character, the life and the morals if their boys and girls by men of educations. No Government could be said to have done its duty, if it failed to give the means of intelligent understanding to its subjects. As subjects they had a right to demand that Government should spend more money and time and pay greater attention to their intellectual development. He had spoken to them irrespective of Government. It was not only to the British Government, but the problem applied just as well to the Native States. Their conditon was poor and the organization defective. This did not decrease but it heightened their responsibility. In connection with this question he begged to be allowed to say a few words as to what he had done in Baroda. He did so as an egotist. He did not wish to extol his own action or hide his defects; but as he had said the interests in one and another portion of India were one and identical, they were, therefore, interested to know the work going on in this State. He was glad to be able to say that he had started compulsory education in his State. Several schools had already been opened and many more were still to be opened with the help of his able officers. He had arranged to have schools all over the Province. He must have a school in every village. He admitted that the standard at present was low. He wished his people to discriminate between right and wrong and although the standard was low at present, he eventually hoped to raise it. In the address they had referred to the system of lectures. He could not conceive a more easy or more convenient way of imparting education than lectures, which should be not merely upon the subjects of education but when various subjects connected with their daily wants and needs. He was glad to see that men with money and influence were looking after the interests of the institution. He hoped that those whom he was addressing would not only show lip sympathy but contribute money to it to put it on a satisfactory basis. He appealed to those students, who were benefitted by it to help it when they earned money. He sincerely wished that the children would have a successful career before them, that they would attain to healthy womanhood. They wanted their women to rise above their present level; they wanted them to be their helpmates and to be worthy citizens so that they might help the cause of their country and their own family better than they did now (Loud applause).

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed a vote of thanke to his Highness for his interesting and instructive address. He spoke of the great interest which his Highness took in educational matters and wished that native rulers followed in the footsteps of this enlightened Maharaja. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar said that His Highness had that day given them sound advice and he asked them to always place before them high ideals and he hoped His Highness would pardon him that they had invited him to interest himself with the society's work with a certain object and that although the view which was to obtain substantial help from His Highness' hand by presiding at the function that evening gave them an implied promise of his support to their institution. His Highness had set example to social reformers and educationalists in this country by the enlightened and liberal policy he had adopted. He hoped that when His Highness returned to his capital he would give a thought to the institution and extend his help to it.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamatio

SMOOTH-BORE RIFLES.

Importation Rules Modified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Papers regarding the importation of smooth-bore weapons which form part of the "sub-target rifle machines" have been published. It has since been decided strictly to prohibit the importation of rifles with these machines. The Government of India are, however, pleased to relax their orders in respect of such of the machines fitted with rifles as are at present under detention by the Customs authorities, on the understanding that consignees give a written assurance that the rifling of the weapons shall be bored out before the machines are taken into use.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANNERJI IN BOMBAY.

WITH a view to attend a Committee meeting of the Congress Industrial Conference, and a meeting of the Congress Standing Committee, Babu Surendranath Bannerjee arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Calcutta mail train and received an enthusiastic ovation at the Victoria Termidus. Among those present at the station to give him a fitting reception, were Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Gadgill, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Apte, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, the Hon. G. K. Parekh, Messrs. B. G. Tilak, Lala Lajpatrai, Ramanbhoy Mahipatram, Bhagwandas Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Wamanrao Joshi, Jivraj Saalakhan, Ravji Shivanlankar, Dayalal Bhaichand, Trikumjee Vaishdas, Jamnadas Beekardas, Tribhovandas Nemchand, Rugnath Muljee, Vrujlal Khimchand Sha, Jamnadas Amirchand, Pranjivan Nemchand Tarkhad, A. C. Ghose, G. Pathak, B. K.

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED TAMARIND.

WARNING.

As the days get shorter the necessity for warmer clothing becomes more and more real. Don't wait until you are in the grip of a chill before recognizing this. You have got to have warmer clothes, so get them now. And, this season, make sure that you get Pure Wool goods. Do not be put off with treacherous imitations of cotton and shoddy. Have something trustworthy. The "LALIMLI" trademark is a guarantee of genuineness and purity the hall-mark of healthful clothing. We make anything and everything you need which can be made of wool. Free patterns will be sent if you will write and tell us exactly what you want. But do it now, to-day, while we can meet the demand.

To-morrow may be too late.

ADDRESS: DEPT. G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

PIANO PLAYERS.
ORGANS PIANOS,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
VIOLINS, BANJOS,
GUITARS, MANDOLINS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
THE CHOICEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

AS EASY TO CHANGE THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS
AS to remove the HALL MARK of QUALITY which is inseparably associated with the
MINTON PATENT TILES.
(flooring, ornamental and dado)
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES and
"NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT
Supplied by
WARDEN & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
CARRIAGES broken to Single (Rs. 15) Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Pony Harness to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Pair Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or Treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners at Rs. 8 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages painted in any manner. Satisfaction guaranteed or no payment invited.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.
THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.
We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MR. JULIUS GOVE
Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.
JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB.
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, (Australia.)

ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
Carefully Selected from Such Makers as
KNAKE, ERARD, OTTO BRINSMEAD, BROADWOOD COLLARD, BECHSTEIN STEINWAY, &c., &c.
Special Terms for Cash or Easy Payments, also for Hire.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS.
18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.
J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
SHAMSET STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1906.

OF INTEREST TO MILLOWNERS.

THE Committee which, under the chairmanship of the Collector of Bombay, sat at the Town Hall for three days recently to enquire into what is known as "The Case of Mr. Christopher" had some trite lessons for the large number of engineers and mill-owners in Bombay. An enormous quantity of evidence was taken, a score of engineers with a varied knowledge of mill, marine and locomotive boilers attending to enlighten the Committee upon the causes of breakdowns in boilers. The whole proceedings were as solemn as a court-martial, and the discussions that took place were all in the jargon of the boiler-house, and concerned entirely with the swabbing of pistons, scum-cocks, salinometers, laminations, drums and dampers, flues and flanges, and other etcetera not well understanded of the people. But through it all there appeared points which the veriest tyro in engineering could follow, and which should be made to burn into the souls of those who have the lives of many thousands of mill-hands in this city practically in their keeping. The reasons why boilers bulge are three: overheating; scale, (an incrustation of dirt on the boiler plates) or weakness of the plates. Not one of the practical boiler engineers had any other reason to suggest why boilers bulge that did not, when passed through the sieve of deduction, resolve itself into one of these three reasons. In spite, therefore, of the vast number of *pros* and *cons* advanced, when a boiler bulges, it must have had a weak spot in the plates, or have been excessively over-heated; or the boiler plates must have been incrusted with a dangerous scale. Now, of these three reasons two can be promptly disposed of—overheating and weakness of the plates,—because no engineer requires to be told that if he persistently over-heats his flues he is running grave risks, and must be prepared to put up with the consequences if his flues come down; and in the matter of weakness of the plates, no engineer can be held responsible for a weak plate which he did not manufacture, nor can he ascertain whether his plates are entirely sound without the dangerous expedient of boring a hole through a suspected plate, and thus weakening what may turn out to have been a perfectly sound one. Just as the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, so the strength of a boiler is that of its weakest plate. The only other reason why boilers bulge, then, is from scale—and it is upon this most important point that the Government Committee alone justified its sitting, for the evidence showed beyond question that it is in the matter of scale that the responsibility of an engineer rests. This arises from a variety of causes; and at the outset it may be said that nowhere in the world are engineers so likely to have mishaps through scale as in Bombay. Scale is formed by the powerful evaporation of the water leaving any sediment which the water contains to settle upon the interior of the flues and form a crust. Now the danger in this scale is regulated by its thickness and its nature. It may be a scale of salt and of a considerable thickness and yet be no great menace to the boiler; or it may be a thin, hard, but greasy scale, and yet sufficient to prevent a conscientious engineer from sleeping o' nights.

Now, how it is that this matter of scale is such a serious one is because there is no pure water in Bombay. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the only laugh which the Committee managed to raise in the course of three days' sittings came spontaneously, upon the exhibition of a piece of stout grey scale about half an inch thick, taken from a brand new pipe through which the Corporation's water had coursed for thirteen days. Positively, this bit of scale was a bigger indictment of Bombay Municipal inefficiency than five hundred volumes from the pen of Dr. Sukhia or Mr. Wacha. The boiler-men are not a jovial race. They are heavy-jowled and thoughtful-browed, and the strenuous labour of the engine-room leaves its stern mark upon them. But they laughed outright at this piece of scale. In a sense it saved them. It said, plainer than words, "How can we be expected to keep our flues clean with the green and slimy liquid from our mill tanks when the Corporation's water, which comes all the way from Vehar, yields half an inch of scale in thirteen days?" As one grim old boiler-man was heard to whisper: "It's a wonder we are alive to tell the tale! And ere I have been drinking that water this forty years." But as has been already stated, it is not the thickness of a scale that matters; it is the quality of it. Now the Vehar scale which was shown to the Boiler Committee (and which should be amongst the chief treasures to be shown in the projected museum on the Crescent,) may, as a boiler incrustation, be comparatively harmless. But what of the scales formed from the filthy water in the mill-tanks of Bombay? They contain every harmful ingredient known to Chemistry. They are invariably a bright green in colour, although they are not stagnant, and always, as it were, on the move. The slime which floats more or less continually on the top is the grease which every engineer knows to be the bug-bear of the boiler-house.

Yet the mills are compelled to use tank water in part. If they relied on Vehar water they would sometimes have to cease working the mill for want of water; while of course, Vehar water is comparatively expensive. So in order to save their boilers and keep working, many of the mills use a mixture of tank and Municipal water. But a scale is constantly forming no matter how often the boilers are cleaned. When this scale is composed of certain chemical ingredients it becomes a great source of danger, and many boilers have been ruined by it. Now, as to the remedy. With boiler-men as with other people, familiarity begets contempt, and an engineer who takes only perfunctory precautions against accidents may for years be upon the verge of disaster without suspecting it, until one day the fruits of his carelessness are suddenly reaped. Then he puts it down to incrustation, which he says he could not help. That theory was conclusively exploded by the Boiler Committee—or, rather, by the boiler-men themselves. It was shown that any certificated boiler-engineer can ascertain the nature of the water he is using either by the salinometer or by evaporation. If the water be of great density he should run no risks, but cease using tank water. He should have the water analysed and know the nature of the water he is using. Then there are compositions, well-known to Bombay mill-owners, which are mixed with the water, and which efficiently prevent incrustations forming. That determined and regular methods of preventing incrustations should be taken was clearly demonstrated. And that such precautions are practicable was also easily shown. One engineer with twenty-three Lancashire boilers in his charge (and eleven tanks) gave evidence that owing to the inauguration by him of a system of analysis of his tank water every three months, and the regular introduction into each tank of chemical properties to counteract the dangerous elements discovered by the analyses, no boiler had bulged during his time at the mills, and no incrustation was to be found on his boilers. He was an engineer of the modern school, with, if not an acquaintance with chemistry, at least with an adequate appreciation of its immense powers; and his employers have cause to be grateful to him for his common sense. Then there are boiler-men of another type, who prefer to let things go, and—what will be, will be! Hence the necessity of a Boiler Office and an inspector with a sharp eye in the boiler-room. One expert, giving evidence concerning the density of tank water, summed up all the undesirable properties found by analysing the water of a certain tank, and ended up by tritely observing "After all, nobody knows anything about the quality of the water in the tanks but the people who live in the compound." Which remark alone shows how important it is that engineers should not be remiss in counteracting the dangerous elements in their tanks when the means are so readily to hand and the peril of neglecting the precaution so great.

TROUBLE IN TEA. DR. MANN, who is the scientific Officer of the Indian Tea Association has made several valuable discoveries in regard to the dangers which threaten tea cultivation, and he has recently given his opinion on the present outlook in the industry. Every year some new pest makes itself prominent and the latest of these and at present, says Dr. Mann, most serious, is the caterpillar known as "red slug." Its distribution is wide, for a pamphlet just issued records its existence in tracts, as far apart as the Douars, Mangaldei and Jorehat. Dr. Mann does not claim that it is new or that he has discovered it. Sir George Watt found it in 1895 and Dr. Mann has occupied his time in investigating its life history. It did extensive damage in Jorehat in 1902 and shortly after it was reported from Nowgong and Darjeeling. The reason that scientific attention has not been directed to it before is that it is only comparatively recently that it has attacked tea. Formerly it was known to be prevalent in the jungle, but not till 1904 could it be termed, legitimately, a tea pest. The difficulty met with in any scheme of extermination is accentuated by the fact that it has long been resident in the jungles of Assam and that though it may be practically stamped out in any one garden, yet, because it is a prolific bearer, it soon returns to the attack. The two life enemies of the red slug are the ichneumon fly and the tachinid fly. Besides this Dr. Mann suggests drastic measures in the use of Paris green and sulphur liberally sprayed on the bushes immediately after pruning. "When one considers," says the doctor, "that we are aided in our fight by natural parasites and that success by using well considered methods of combating the pest has been so marked, it can hardly be unfair to hope that in two or three years, if not less, the pest may be brought, again, completely under control." The hymn tells as that every prospect pleases and only man is vile. Tea planters may well be excused, considering the increasing number of their natural enemies, if they are inclined to think otherwise.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST. THE Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, in a letter and memorandum, which we publish elsewhere, makes an effective reply to the statements made some time ago in a paper published by the Municipal Corporation in support of a motion to urge upon Government the abolition of the Improvement Trust. It is always easier to criticise than to do the work, and Mr. Dunn seems to have right on his side when he condemns Mr. Wacha's observations as arm-chair criticisms. Considering that Mr. Wacha's statements have been for so long before the public we regret that the Chairman of the Corporation refused to permit their discussion at the earliest available moment. Failing that, Mr. Dunn has adopted the best possible course in issuing his memorandum which is an excellent defence—if defence were wanted—of the operations of the Trust. The peculiar constitution of that body, inadequately provided with funds or the means of raising them, handicapped the Board to an incalculable extent and left it no option but to build upon land which we would have been glad to see devoted to the public as open spaces. And difficulties have had to be encountered which Mr. Dunn quite justifiably compared with those which presented themselves in the re-construction of the Strand in London. But we are not at present concerned with the criticism of the work of the Improvement Trust. What is before the Corporation is a proposal to dissolve the Trust and hand over its work to the Municipality. If we believed the latter body at all likely to carry out the improvement of the city more efficiently, economically and expeditiously than the Trust we should urge the proposal on the consideration of Government. But the reputation of the Municipality for efficiency, economy and expeditious procedure is not such as to demand for Mr. Wacha's proposal—even if carried by the Corporation—more than the courteous acknowledgment which it is the duty of an Under-Secretary to pen on behalf of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

A NEW PARLIAMENTARY LEADER. MR. MOORE has been returned with even more determination than the popular Colonel whose death has caused the present election. At the General Election there was no contest but in 1900 Col. Saunderson polled 3,579 against Mr. James Orr (Independent Unionist) who polled 2,468 giving a majority of 1,111. Several names were suggested for the seat. These were Mr. W. J. Allen, one of the leading manufacturers in the county and the grandmaster of local Orangemen, Mr. William Moore, K. C., who represented North Antrim in the last Parliament and whose defeat by Mr. Robert Glendenning, M. P., was one of the sensational incidents of the general election in Ireland Mr. W. McGeah McGaw who was defeated recently in East Tyrone. and Mr. Crawford Mr. Moore is now the new leader of the Irish Unionist party in the House of Commons. There was some talk of inviting Mr. Walter Long to occupy that position, but it was felt that the honour ought to be bestowed on one who, besides being a member of Parliament for an Irish constituency, is himself an Irishman. Mr. Moore is admitted even by his opponents to be one of the ablest Unionists in the whole country, and on two occasions at least his speeches in the House of Commons on Irish subjects evoked the warm admiration of all parties. He was for some time Private Secretary to Mr. Wyndham, while that gentleman occupied the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, but resigned before the appointment of Sir Antony Macdonnell as Under Secretary. He is recognised as one of the leading Kings Counsellors in Ireland, is a brilliant debater, and holds political opinions quite as strong as the gentleman whom he succeeds.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY. THE Paris Correspondence of the *Times*, to whom Reuter refers to-day, is somewhat related in his advocacy of the internationalisation of the Baghdad Railway. To leave the concern entirely in the hands of Germany would undoubtedly tend towards the realisation of her ambitions in the Persian Gulf. As was stated the other day the Hamburg-American Steamship Line has been quick to carry out its plan to establish sailings to the ports in the Persian Gulf. The first steamer, the *Kanadia*, of 1,500 tons burden, has visited Basra, Mohamerah, Bushire, Bandar Abbas, Linge, and the island of Bahrein. It took on board 9,000 packages and sailed from Basra with a full cargo. It brought a large quantity of German, Austrian, and Egyptian sugar, matches, and various manufactures. Four steamers have been put on the line, and the freights are a third less than those of the English ships. This new, richly endowed German Company hopes to get all the cargo in the Persian Gulf from the English and Russian steamship companies. Both Russia and England have interests in Persia and England and India are specially concerned with the Gulf It would serve our purpose admirably to have some sort of check on Germany in those regions. It is possible, indeed probable, that France as well as Russia and England will participate in the construction of the line, though Russia would more advantageously assist in the Tabriz-Teheran-Meshed Line.

BOMBAY COTTON. In the new number of the Agricultural journal of India, Mr. F. Fletcher, Deputy Director of Agriculture, publishes a long and exhaustive paper on "the improvement of the cottons of the Bombay Presidency" and asks us to regard the work of the Agricultural Department during the past three seasons as merely preliminary, though it is thought that the chief lines along which work is to be done in the various cotton-growing tracts have been discovered. In the matter of methods of cultivation and transfer of seed from one locality to another much light has been thrown by the survey of the conditions obtaining in different cotton-growing tracts and by experiments especially on the Surat and Dharwar farms. *Inter alia* Mr. Fletcher makes some pointed remarks on the subject of adulteration which we reproduce in another column.

THE P. and O. S. S. "Delta" left Honkong on November 17.

HIS Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda left Bombay for Baroda last night by special train.

THE German East Africa Line steamer "Kaiser" arrived at Mombassa from Bombay on the 16th instant.

NEARLY 300 passengers arrived in Calcutta by the "Caledonia" which had a pleasant but an uneventful voyage.

EIGHT hundred and ninety-seven new Primary Schools have been opened in the Punjab since the commencement of the year 1905.

THE *Mining World* thinks that the shareholders in the Dharwar Reef Company will regard the "extremely important communication," recently made to the shareholders of this Company, "with considerable satisfaction."

IN consequence of Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Tata, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices, having resigned his seat, there is a casual vacancy in the office. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner has fixed Monday the 3rd December for a Justices' Election.

A HOME contemporary states that Mr. Patrick MacFadyen of Messrs. P. MacFadyen & Co., Winchester House, and of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, and of the Vizianagram Mining Co., Ltd., who committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train on the City and South London Railway in October last has left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £10,276 gross with net personality *nil*.

THE feasibility of a tramway between Dehra Dun and Mussoorie is being seriously considered. The present arrangements for the journey up hill are certainly excessively slow and out-of-date, and their inconvenience is particularly felt in the conveyance of the Mails, which are very much delayed by the present cumbersome method of transit. A draft of the scheme is before the Municipal Board, and a special Committee has been appointed to consider it. Of course, some time must elapse before the scheme can be worked.

THE *Journal* learns from a well-informed ecclesiastical personage that the Pope will not authorise the French clergy to take advantage of the law of 1881. His Holiness, it is declared, will never allow of religious services being given the character of political meetings.

LIEUT-COLONEL FERGUSON, commanding the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, with Lieut. Rentoul adjutant of the regiment, has arrived in Vienna. He presented himself on Oct. 31 to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is colonel-in-chief of the regiment, and dined with His Majesty. Capt. Pflugel has been attached to Col. Fergusson during his stay in Vienna.

AN Amritsar correspondent says:—No fewer than eight native firms, who dealt chiefly in the inland imports and exports of indigenous products, have applied for permission to be declared insolvent. On closing their accounts on the Diwali day which is the Hindu new year, and on which balance sheets are prepared and new account-books are opened, they found that their liabilities were so great that they could not be met from their assets, nor could they carry on business profitably. These failures are alleged to be due to hasty and ill-considered speculations, and the tightness of the money market which does not permit of long credits.

THE report for 1905-1906 on the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute has been issued. During the year special attention has been paid to the system of showing economic specimens in various groups, to the more prominent display of commercial products, and to the supply of suitable labels and descriptions. This has added to the usefulness of the collections and has made them more attractive to visitors. Special reports on the working of the Institute are furnished by Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Mr. C. H. Jones, and Mr. S. J. Rose,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Morocco.

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 3.

EVERYTHING indicates that the French Government under the direction of M. Clemenceau, so well known for his anti-clerical views will not flinch from the most extreme measures against the Catholic Bishops and Clergy who in obedience to the Pope's injunctions may resist the application of the Separation Law. In this connection the Government has just decided to treat as foreign functionaries and to deprive of their French nationality, all members of the Clergy who in pursuance of orders from Rome may refuse to conform to the law. The Bishops on their side are no less determined. They are endeavouring to prevent the formation of Public Worship Associations throughout the country in defiance of the episcopal interdict and warn the faithful not to resist the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff under penalty of ex-communication. Transgressors will in any case be debarred from the use of the Sacraments and from Christian burial. Nevertheless the movement set on foot by M. Henrides Houp for the formation of Public Worship Associations in accordance with the Separation Law is undoubtedly making some progress while on the other hand the faithful even in the wealthy parishes of Paris are by no means liberal,—often indeed they are niggardly, in providing for the support of clergy and to proper maintenance of public worship—and yet these voluntary contributions are all that the church has to look forward to in France. The submarine "Lutin" has been raised at Bizerta, but as was expected all the members of her crew were dead. The hatch of the forward conning tower was found half closed and to this must, in all probability, be attributed the loss of the vessel.

ARREST OF THE "CAPTAIN OF KOEPENICK."

The Brigand 'Captain of Koepenick whose famous exploit of robbing the Town Treasury of Koepenick of the sum of £200, has already been detailed in these columns was arrested last Friday in the Berlin suburb of Rixdorf where his sister kept a small chandler's shop, but alas for the glamour which his bold achievement had created. This man who successfully masqueraded as a Captain of the Prussian Foot-Guards and commandeered ten soldiers of the same Corps to do his bidding, who made the Mayor and the Treasurer, the Police and the whole population of Koepenick bow before him turns out to be no more than a cobbler, William Voight by name, aged 57, an old gaol-bird, who has spent 27 years of his life in prison, principally for theft and forgery to which, with intervals of cobbling, he has been more or less addicted since 1863. His appearance moreover quite belies the glorified accounts given of the "Captain" by his victims. They represented him to be a man of distinguished appearance in the prime of life with white 'manicured' hands, in fact, 'quite the gentleman' and the officer. Who could help being imposed upon by such a personage in the uniform of a Captain of the Guards? But how widely different is the reality. William Voight is a man of very unprepossessing appearance with stubbly beard; bleary eyes and looking his age to a day. His uniform, too, bought at an old clothes shop, was not at all in spick and span order, somewhat 'spotty' in fact and incorrect in one or two details. But he knew his countrymen, military as well as civilian, and successfully traded upon the fetish of the uniform and the prostration in Prussia of all men before it. Before his arrest he had become an almost legendary. It might be, it was thought, either a man of education himself or the tool of persons of education who wished to satirise Prussian militarism in the most scathing manner—and in that thought the Prussian official mind, and no doubt also the Burgomaster, the Treasurer and everybody else at Koepenick found comfort and even perhaps exculpation. Alas for them now! Only a poor vulgar old cobbler, of course, and the ridicule cast upon the authorities and the Prussian system is keener than ever after this discovery and public sympathy really goes rather with than against the clever old rascal. The hoax which he perpetrated was so huge, so sublime, its success so fareically complete that it has stirred the fount of unextinguishable laughter and people can't feel as hard as they, perhaps, morally ought upon a man who has provided them with the rare boon of a real good joke. Why had he not the sense to leave Berlin at once with his plunder, more than half of which was found upon him when arrested? Some pity too is felt for him from the fact that after his last release from prison he tried hard to make an honest living at his cobbler's trade at Wismar on Mecklenburg, but the police hunted him from there and in fact for years past have never left him in peace ever after he had duly expiated his offences by terms of inprisonment or penal servitude.

RAISULI RELIEVES ARZILA.

There is no improvement to report in the State of Morocco where, according to accounts which have reached Madrid, a narchy is well nigh universal. The French and Spanish Governments recognising the responsibility which they accepted under the terms of the Algeciras agreement have both despatched warships to Moorish waters in order to make a demonstration on the coast if necessary. General Lyantey, the French Commander in Southern Oran, is also instructed to repress with energy any aggression or any violation of French territory. France however, unless absolutely forced to take the offensive against Morocco, will act strictly in the defensive in dealing with the wild fanatical hordes who may swarm over the border. But these latter, when they see the French posts well defended against any possible surprise, may find their ardour cooled, more particularly, too, as their supplies may be running short. One satisfactory piece of news is that Raisuli has relieved Arzila which had been seized by the outlaw Borelan, Raisuli with a strong force started for that place on the 26th October, but that same afternoon the inhabitants hearing of his approach rose and surprised Borelan and his bandits capturing the former and killing many of his followers. Raisuli arrived the same evening restored order and took up his quarters at the Governor's house. Raisuli has done good work for the Moorish Government in this business, work which they were powerless to do themselves and it is only to be hoped that the support of this personage who was originally no better than Borelan himself may not prove to have been too dearly purchased. The situation at Murukesh and Rabat is very critical.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

There appears to be small hope that the resignations of Count Goluchowski and the advent of a successor, supposed to be more in sympathy with Hungarian aspirations, will effect any real or lasting improvement in the unsatisfactory and even dangerous character of Austro-Hungarian relations for some time past. Count Goluchowski on quitting the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office delivered a short address to the officials of the Department that the might and prestige of the monarchy depended upon close military and diplomatic organisation between its two component parts, otherwise the position of Austria-Hungary as a Great Power would be exposed to irreparable decay. Baron von Aehrenthal is married, it is true to a Hungarian wife, but it is difficult to perceive how much further he can go than his predecessor in the way of concessions to Hungarian national sentiment without weakening or destroying the already thin bond of unity between Austrian and Magyar. The military question still remains the great *crux* of the situation. The Hungarian coalition which concluded with the Crown last April—a pact, the articles, of which are not yet fully disclosed—declared that the coalition ministry founded upon the pact would propose the contingents of recruits as fixed by the earlier Hungarian laws, but did not undertake to propose extraordinary or increased contingents except in case of unavoidable necessity. Unfortunately however what should or should not be regarded as such was left undefined. The Emperor and the military authorities consider that this necessity now exists since the Austro-Hungarian army has not men enough for the modern artillery formations and is therefore in a position of distinct inferiority compared with other European armies. The majority of the coalition refuses however to admit any increase in the contingent of recruits unless the whole of the Hungarian national demands including the Magyar words of command for the troops be granted in exchange. According to a semi-official statement the new Astro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's policy will be to maintain close and confidential relations with Germany. He eulogises the firm co-operation of Italy in the work of Macedonian reform, while as regards the Balkan question Austria-Hungary will maintain the old tradition that the development of the Balkan States should be regarded with sympathy and goodwill. In specific cases however such as the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia the Minister reserves judgment pending a close examination of the situation. He believes the Russian revolutionary disturbance to be a transient matter and is confident that the Czar and his advisers are inspired by true constitutional feeling. The relations of the dual monarchy with Great Britain and France are defined as excellent.

DIPLOMATIC UNREST IN EUROPE.

Much of the political unrest which afflicts Europe at the present time may be attributed to the disturbance, if not, the destruction, of the balance of Power consequent upon Russia's paralysed condition owing to her defeat by Japan followed as it was by a state of quasi-anarchy in Russia itself. Hence reports are constantly arising of new combinations of States to replace old ones which present circumstances have put out of date. One of the last of these reports, coming, it must be said, from the rather untrust worthy source of New York, is that of the conclusion of a military convention amounting to a defensive alliance which has been concluded between England, France and Italy, to become operative on the expiration of the period of the Triple Alliance or in the event of that Pact terminating through any other cause. Such an agreement would certainly be an important step towards the formation of that League of Peace which King Edward, since his accession, has had so much at heart. It would have the cordial support of Spain and Portugal, and, it is believed, also of the United States. The report in question adds that the convention was negotiated on the eve of the Algeciras Conference with the object partly of exercising a restraining influence upon Germany. The Kaiser's constant professions of his love for peace would, it was thought, preclude him from objecting to an agreement having the same end in view and entirely non-aggressive in character.

According to another rumour the question has been mooted of a revival of the Kaiserbund (Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany) to be formed mainly with the object of preserving the reigning dynasties in those countries, the rulers of which are moreover well enough aware that the Triple Alliance is by no means popular with the three peoples themselves. It is felt in fact that the Triple Alliance if not quite effete is really in its dotage.

THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

October 30 saw the first anniversary of the issue of the Tsar's manifesto conferring constitutional Government upon the subjects of his mighty empire. That day in happier times to come will no doubt be celebrated by the joyful manifestations of a people united under a Ruler no longer an autocrat but a constitutional monarch enjoying the confidence of his subjects and unswayed by reactionary intriguers ever seeking to induce the Sovereign to recall or break his pledges word. Of course under the reign of martial law which everywhere prevails, and the probability of various conflicts between reactionaries and revolutionaries if they met in the streets, there could be no public manifestations in honour of the day which passed quietly enough in St. Petersburg and elsewhere. The present calm tends greatly to strengthen the optimistic tendency which was already noticeable last week, and if only the Government and the nation will continue to take to heart the lessons of the past year it may be confidently hoped that Russia will issue successfully and peacefully from her present time of trial. One excellent indication is that the recruits are answering the call to military service with almost unprecedented regularity. M. Stolypin's recent disavowal of the reactionary terrorists and their methods has caused intense fury among the nobles. The latter demand a complete change of the electoral law on the basis of a purely class suffage. All their hopes are centred in the election of a reactionary Duma and thus ensuring the return of autocracy. M. Stolypin in a recent interview with a press representative deprecated as altogether unsuitable and unworkable any idea of springing a full blown system of western European parliamentarism upon the Russian electorate at the present stage of their history. His idea was first to build up from the foundations, and create and foster the spirit of local self government. It were well if M. Stolypin's views predominated, but indications are not wanting that the Russian Government is still swayed by different opinions and is more or less waiting on the chapter of accidents. One measure of urgent necessity and of very conciliatory effect would be to confine the operations of the Field Courts Martial to the suppression of real crime and prevent those summary tribunals being abused for the satisfaction of political vengeance.

An Imperial Ukase removes all restrictions upon the Old Believers who will henceforth be placed on an equality with the Orthodox Believers. The Old Believers number about 15 millions. Another decree augments the facilities given to the peasants for obtaining land and a Ukase is being drafted ameliorating the condition of the Jews. Apart from the evils brought by the violence of political parties in Russia there is the pest of armed brigandage and robbery which under present conditions enjoy comparative immunity. The two recent examples are typical of the state of things which still prevails. On the 27th instant in the forenoon an armed band supposed to be revolutionaries attacked a carriage in which about £60,000 of money was being conveyed from the Custom House to the provincial Treasury in St. Petersburg. The band first threw two bombs at the carriage and escort and then seized the money bags, a female accomplice succeeding in getting off with £38,000 of the spoil. Two of the robbers were killed and 5 captured. These have since been summarily executed. Samuel Sheridan, a Scotchman, foreman of the Nevsky Thread Mill in St. Petersburg, was shot dead the other day by one of the workmen, just as the hands were leaving for the dinner hour. All the men knew of the plot to kill Sheridan, but not one warned him or tried to help him. Sheridan had been twelve years in the factory.

RAJKOT NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 15.

I understand that the Agent to the Governor and family, who have gone to Ballachedi, the summer resort of the Agency officials, situate in the Nawangar territory, are likely to return here very soon. The Agent has curtailed a good deal of travelling office establishment in order to avoid superfluous encumbrance, and has only allowed a few State Vakils to accompany him—those only whose presence was deemed essential.

The Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor having finished hearing arguments in the Trust case, arising out of the bankruptcy of a local firm, which has attracted considerable local interest, has gone to Wadhwan, where he is likely to remain for a fortnight and return here sometime in March next.

It would appear that some of the legal practitioners are likely to be seriously taken to task for their representing perverted facts "on instructions from clients," as they say, and for making personal remarks and reflections upon political officers in representations to the Agency and the Government.

Plague is now almost extinct. A few strong cases are occurring in the station, and these are due to the persistent obstruction offered by some of the ignorant Memon Mahomedans, who neither segregate the infected, nor the uninfected, but keep them together, and thus help to spread the infection all round.

Great consternation prevails among some classes of people here, over the announcement made by the *Kathiawar News*, which is generally very well posted in official information, that before long an inquiry, departmental or judicial, is likely to be entrusted to the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, as the issues involved therein are of very far reaching import.

The annual meeting of the Karbharees is likely to be held here sometime in December next, when questions of contributions to the State's General Fund, as well as other questions coming before it, will be discussed.

Some 4,000 persons are reported to be suffering from fever in Nawanagar.

Plague has broken out in Bhavnagar and Palitana, and people are leaving the towns in large numbers.

THE FATE OF THE LORDS.

MR. BIRRELL REPEATS HIS THREAT.

Voice of the Country Wanted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Hanley yesterday, characterized the House of Lords as the Committee of a Tory Club.

If the Lords continued declining to accept the measures passed by the House of Commons, the Liberal Government might be forced to ask the country for practical advice.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Birrell, in a speech at Hanley, spoke at length on the attitude of the House of Lords to the Education Bill, and significantly stated that if they thwarted the wishes of the constituencies, Government was entitled to ask for the practical advice of the electors.

He could not predict either a long or a short life for the Ministry, but he warned Liberals to be prepared to meet great demands.

CAPTURE OF THE CAPE RAIDERS.

Composition of the Band.

A MIXED TROUPE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Ferreira's followers are deserting him and only twelve now remain.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Reuter wires from Capetown that Ferreira and all his followers have been captured.

The capture included Ferreira's Chief Lieutenant and was effected by Sub-Inspector Adams, his force consisting of fifteen Mounted Rifles, a few residents of Upington, and some native scouts.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT ROME.

A Sacrilege in St. Peter's.

CROWD IN THE CHURCH UNINJURED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

A tremendous bomb explosion took place to-day near the high altar at St. Peter's church, Rome, but nobody was injured. The church was crowded and the scene was one of indescribable confusion.

His Holiness ordered the closing of the church.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Challenge Offered for two Years Hence.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Sir T. Lipton, when departing from New York, said that his present intention was to challenge the America Cup in 1908.

NEW RUSSIAN CRUISER.

Launch in England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The fast Russian Cruiser "Rurick" was launched at Barrow to-day. She carries fourteen-inch guns and forty smaller guns.

A RACING CASE.

Six Months' Stakes to be Returned.

A CALCUTTA FORFEIT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Captain N. Money has instructed Weatherbys to arrange to return all stakes won by his horses in the six months, ending with the 10th instant, owing to his name appearing in the forfeit list of the Calcutta Turf Club. The horses were not qualified to run.

EDICT BY THE KAISER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The Kaiser has issued an Edict urging the continuance of legislation for bettering the lot of workmen, mainly in the direction of insurance against sickness and accident, adding that legislation alone cannot accomplish the task of social reform.

THE NORTH ARMAGH ELECTION.

Unionist Seat Retained.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

In the North Armagh election, Mr. Moore, the Unionist candidate, polled 4,229 and Mr. Crawford, the Independent Orangeman, 1,433 in place of the late Colonel Saunderson.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Prosecution Approved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The prosecution of the Standard Oil Company is generally approved as betokening President Roosevelt's resolve to proceed strenuously against all Trusts.

[Much importance writes a New York correspondent is attached to the outcome of the trial by jury in Findlay, Ohio, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, which is charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade. Attorneys for the State claimed that there had never been an actual cessation of the Standard Oil Trust of 1882, although the form of the organisation had been changed. The prosecution further contended that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (the trust) now owns the stock of alleged subsidiary companies in Ohio, such as the Manhattan Oil Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line, the Ohio Oil Company, the Solar Refining Company, and the defendant corporation, and that the interests at the head of the trust are virtually in control of these companies. The defence claimed that while evidence had been submitted to show that the various other companies are owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, no evidence had been produced to show that the Standard Oil Company of Ohio is owned by the New Jersey corporation. Attorneys for the defendant company rested their case largely upon the decision of the State Supreme Court, declaring the Standard Oil Company of Ohio not guilty in the contempt proceedings of 1900. A verdict of guilty of maintaining a conspiracy in restraint of trade was returned against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, after the jury had been out for two days. A motion for a new trial will probably be made, and if this is overruled the case will be carried to a higher court.]

THE I. C. S. DINNER.

PRAISE FROM THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A Devoted Body.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The Duke of Connaught presided to-day at the dinner of the Indian Civil Service, and in his speech said, that during his seven years in India, he was full of admiration for the work of the Indian Civil Service. What he saw in India made him understand how the members of the Civil Service devoted themselves, heart and soul, to their work.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Inter-Nationalization Suggested.

DANGER OF GERMANY'S CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* urges the importance of the inter-nationalization of the Baghdad Railway, and quotes an article of the well-known writer, M. Cheradame, dwelling on the danger of placing the line under the control of Germany, who might utilize this as the shortest route to India against Great Britain.

The realization of the German scheme in existing circumstances would mean the extension of German political and economic influence from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Naval Visit to San Francisco.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

A Japanese squadron will visit San Francisco in the Spring. The port authorities have been instructed to prepare for its reception. The visit will assume much international importance.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Disturbances Continue.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Terrorists' outrages and drum-head court-martials and executions continue to take place daily in Russia.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Terrorists have killed General Polyovnikoff Commanding the Poltava district.

THE NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

British Congratulations.

MESSAGE FROM LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

A telegram from Tokio states that Lord Tweedmouth has cabled the congratulations of the British Admiralty, hoping the "Satsuma" will nobly uphold the glorious traditions of the Japanese Navy.

KING HAAKON'S VISIT.

New Appointment for King Edward.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

King Haakon has appointed King Edward an Honorary General in the Norwegian Army.

MR. HALDANE ON THE ARMY.

Lessons of the South African War.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at a Volunteer Prize Distribution in London, said that the South African War was worth its terrible price for what it taught us then.

He believed that our Army could become the finest possible one, without using compulsion, because our people are at present as keen as ever they were in their history.

THE PARTITION QUESTION.

Mr. Morley's Attitude.

MORE IRISH AGITATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Morley, replying to Mr. O'Grady, in reference to the letter of Abdul Rashl describing the partition of Bengal as a curse to Mahomedans and also the case of a Mahomedan preacher at Sirajganj, declared that he was always ready to consider equally the opinions of the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

First Prosecutions.

GREAT QUESTION DEFINITELY RAISED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Two Newfoundland fishermen have been fined five hundred dollars, or an alternative of three months' imprisonment, for working on an American vessel. They have appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

A Study in Differences.

ENORMOUS EXPENSE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Hearst's election expenses in contesting the New York Governorship were £51,000 and those of Mr. Hughes only £124.

KING EDWARD HONOURS NANSEN.

FAMOUS NORWEGIAN EXPLORER MADE A G.C.V.O.

A "Catalogue of Crosses."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Nansen, the explorer, has had conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

By ARLEY.

The Grand Cross of the Victorian Order with which King Edward has honoured the famous explorer Nansen, is an honorary distinction, carrying the handsome badge of the order, but not a Knighthood, and it is presented in commemoration of King Haakon's visit to England, Nansen being the first representative of the new Norwegian dynasty at the Court of St. James. The Honorary G. C. V. O. is reserved for Ambassadors of the Foreign Powers in London, and for distribution to princes and the great members of Royal households when His Majesty goes a-visiting his brother Kings. The first honorary G. C. V. O. was presented by Queen Victoria to Monsieur Arsene Henry, Prefect of the Maritime Alps, on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Cimiez on May 8, 1896. Four G. C. V. O's were next conferred upon Russian officers on the occasion of the Czar's Coronation. The next hon. G. C. V. O. was given to a Danish gentleman on the occasion of the marriage of King Haakon (then Prince Charles of Denmark) to King Edward's second daughter, and the following month Li Hung Chang was the recipient of the distinction, when he was the Chinese Emperor's special envoy to London. During the whole of 1898 only one gentleman received the hon. G. C. V. O. and he was a Frenchman—General de Negrier. When the Kaiser visited Queen Victoria in 1899 four of his suite were given the hon. G. C. V. O. When King Edward went to Copenhagen in 1901 he presented two G. C. V. O's; when he went to Portugal four gentlemen were thus honoured; when he went to Italy in 1903 no less than twelve notables were decorated (one of them being Prince Thomas of Savoy, father of Prince Ferdinand, who was in Bombay a few days ago); when His Majesty went to Paris in May, 1903, eight distinguished Frenchmen were decorated; and when President Loubet returned the visit two more G. C. V. O's were conferred. When King Edward went to Austria four Arch-dukes, Count Goluchowski, Prince von Liechtenstein, the Emperor's Lord Steward and two Generals were honoured; and four honorary G. C. V. O's were dispensed on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Alice of Albany with Prince Alexander of Teck at Windsor. When King Edward paid his second visit to Copenhagen as Sovereign of England seven G. C. V. O's were dispensed, and when the Prince of Wales went to Austria in April 1904, two more Victorian Grand Crosses were allotted. When King Edward went to Kiel in 1904, he decorated four of the Kaiser's sons, Admiral von Koester and six others; and when the King and Queen of Portugal came to London in 1904 four gentlemen of their suite were equally honoured. Since then the visit of the King of Spain to England, and the marriages of Princess Margaret of Connaught and of Princess Ena of Battenberg have also been opportunities for His Majesty to decorate distinguished foreigners with the G. C. V. O. Besides these a number of gentlemen have been made honorary Knight Commanders of the Order. The youngest of the honorary G. C. V. O's is the King of Spain; the oldest is His Excellency Baron de Staal once Russian ambassador in London; and the most distinguished of the whole be-starred and be-ribboned company is Fridtjof Nansen, the intrepid navigator of the northern seas, who ten years ago was nearer the Pole than any other man had ever been.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS BEATEN.

Scotland Wins by Six to Nil.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Scotland has beaten the South Africans by six to *nil*.

THE JAMALPUR STRIKE.

Further Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The iron foundry workmen's strike at Jamalpur continues. They insist on grain allowance and Sunday wages.

It is said that the Home Board have recently recommended conciliation and fair dealing towards Indian Railway employes.

THE CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL.

Government and the Ranchi College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Calcutta Free School held last Tuesday, sub-committees were appointed to enquire and report on the various matters connected with the probable transfer of the School to Ranchi.

There was a Committee meeting also on Tuesday to consider the views of the Supreme Government re the Ranchi College scheme. The members were generally anxious to back out of the affair, but a proposal to formulate a modified scheme was eventually agreed to.

NEW RAILWAY IN MADRAS.

The Hospet-Koltur Branch.

THE MANGANESE ORE TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

The newly-constructed branch line of the five miles from Mariyamahalli, on the Hospet-Koltur Railway, to the rich manganese deposits in the Ramandrug Hills, will shortly be opened for traffic. It is expected that a large amount of ore will be consigned from these mines to Marmugao for shipment to England.

BREACH ON THE S. I. RAILWAY.

Transhipment Impossible.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

Heavy rains have resulted in a breach, about three miles in length, on the South Indian Railway, between Puliyur and Katalai, due to several tanks bursting and carrying all before them.

No transhipment will be possible for another fifteen days. Goods and passenger traffic are being diverted over the Madras Railway. A large tract of country is submerged and numbers of cattle have been drowned; and it is feared that many human lives have been lost. Old residents say that, to their recollection, no such flood was seen during the past fifty years. Fortunately, all the trains were stopped running before entering into the dangerous area.

SHIPYARD STRIKE ENDS.

"CLYDE PROSPECTS WORSE THAN FOR YEARS PAST."

A Question of Boiler-Maker's Wages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The strike at the Clyde Ship Yards has ended.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Clyde shipyard workers have capitulated and the strike is at an end. The men are resuming work on the Masters' terms.

[The members of the Boilermakers' Society had applied for an advance of wages, which even if it were granted, they say, would leave the list prices 5 per cent below what they were in 1902. In the course of a reply which the men received the assistant secretary of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association said:—

"During the earlier part of this year no doubt a considerable amount of tonnage was launched, but these orders were placed by owners many months ago are rapidly being worked off. With regard to the present state of trade, I am desired to inform you that for a number of months past few orders have been placed, and the prospects (which are the determining factor in the wages question) are worse than they have been at any time for many years past. Under these circumstances my Committee regret to notice that your Council have agreed to the men's desire to cease work for the purpose of enforcing the present demand. At a time like the present without prospect of improvement, my Committee feel that nothing should be done to injure the industry, and they are satisfied that to grant an advance would effectually prevent the placing of any orders which might otherwise be secured. They are therefore unable to modify in any way the position taken up by them at the conference. With regard to the suggestion that this question should be referred to arbitration, I am desired to say that the employers are and have all along been averse from allowing a question of policy to be settled by this method. In conclusion, I am to state that the employers are willing to meet you, for the purpose of discussing wages, should trade improve, but the present prospects do not show any such indication."

Following an exchange of telegrams, Mr. D. C. Cummins, general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, wrote as follows:—

"Dear sir,—Your wire to hand wanting to know what we mean by a definite offer. In explanation I may say that we are willing to consider any offer of a compromise of a definite character, such as promising to pay the advance at a given date in the future, or to pay a lesser advance almost immediately, or any other offer your Association may make of a similar definite character. We are still willing to submit the whole matter to arbitration as a last resource, should your Association not consent to make us a definite offer of compromise, as before suggested."

This letter was duly received and was considered at a meeting of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association. About about an hour's discussion the employers decided to reply that, while they could not grant any advance of wages just now and could not submit the question to arbitration, they would be willing to meet the men's representatives the middle of December to discuss in the wages question.

This decision of the employers was submitted to mass meetings of the men in the Clyde district last night. At the Govan meeting, which was the largest and most representative, it was unanimously decided to reject the suggestion of the employers and to strike as had already been arranged. At the other meetings a similar result was arrived at and 10,000 men went out, with what result the above telegrams show.]

BALLADHAN MURDER CASE.

Judgment on Thursday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Arguments in the famous Balladhan Murder case are over. The Assessors opinion was then taken.

Babu Mangobinda Chaudhuri, one of the Assessors, found all the prisoners guilty of dacoity, in which murders were committed by the Kabulis of Cockburn and that he (Shamser) also stabbed Sadi and instigated the dacoity and took part in the murder. The Assessor believed the evidence of Ram Raj Pande and Shufal and the Assessor believed that the gun had been taken away from the bungalow.

Babu Kailash Chandra Datta, the other Assessor, found all the accused not guilty. He disbelieved the approvers, as they contradicted one another and were contradicted by Shufal. He disbelieved Ramraj Pande as he said he saw from the hill top, five miles from the river bank, where the accused were.

The Judge here pointed out to the Assessors the mistake about the evidence on this point.

The Assessor believed Manoji that there were other Kabulis at the village then. He also believed Manoji when told that Shamser told him that he gave the gun to him to sell away without any license.

Judgment will be delivered on Thursday next The Court rose after nightfall.

SANSKRIT PANDIT RUN OVER.

Condition Precarious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

A sad accident occurred on Thursday morning at the Shamnagar Station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, when Pandit Surja Kant, of the Moolaeore Sanskrit College, was run over by the No. 3 Up-Mail train. The Pandit's condition is precarious.

It appears that the Pandit was going to bathe, and, while crossing the line by the north level-crossing gate, was caught by an out-going mail train.

RAINFALL RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The total rainfall for the whole period from the 4th of May to the 14th of November was 20 per cent or more in defect in Baluchistan, Sind, and part of Rajputana and Orissa, and in excess in the West of the Satpuras and the rainfall sub-divisions of Indore and Simla. It was practically normal elsewhere.

POLO ACCIDENT.

Narrow Escape of Colonel Younghusband.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 17.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred to Colonel G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides, whilst playing polo at Mardan. His pony coming down pinned him underneath, and whilst one foot was held by a stirrup, the animal in struggling to get up, rolled twice completely over him. His head was then between all the four legs of the pony, which, in its final struggles to rise, plunged and lashed out violently, and it looked as if the Colonel must be kicked to death. Marvellously enough, the only severe damage he received was the crushing and wrenching of his leg, unluckily the one that was already somewhat weakened from the effects of two wounds received in action.

SERVIA'S HOOLIGAN HEIR.

STORY OF A CROWN PRINCE'S "WILD EXCESSES."

Heir-Apparent Now Declared Mad

AND CONFINED IN AN ASYLUM.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL."]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The wild excesses of the eldest son of King Peter of Servia have resulted in his being removed to an asylum as he has been declared to be mad. His brother Prince Alexander has been appointed heir to the throne.

This is not the first time that the Crown Prince of Servia has been placed under restraint; and, curiously enough, it is exactly a year ago that he was in durance vile in a military fortress for grossly insulting his late tutor. The Crown Prince had been placed there by his father's orders, but he escaped by climbing a wall on November 23rd last, when he immediately proceeded to the Royal Palace, where he bullied his father for having incarcerated him. In fact, the Heir-apparent to the Throne of Servia has been the *enfant terrible* amongst the Princes of Europe ever since the assassination of the late King and Queen regained the Throne for the Karageorgevitches. The Crown Prince is not yet twenty years of age, but he has a record which is unparalleled amongst the Royalties of Europe. This boy Prince is a drunkard, a profligate, a music hall bottle-thrower, and altogether an unmitigated blackguard. If the reports circulated from time to time of his escapades be only partially true, it is certain that Servia is not likely to find herself more fortunate in the restoration of the Kara George dynasty than she was under the now extinct Obrenovitches. The Crown Prince, amongst other traits, has no idea of filial regard either for his father the King, his tutors, his military seniors, or for the parents of innocent girls.

Neglecting his military duties for a life of pleasure, carried on at the expense of the poor peasantry of an already overtaxed country, the Crown Prince has considerably weakened the position of his father, King Peter, whom he has also deprived of the services of one of his ablest Ministers by an act of peculiar and revolting heartlessness. General Mastitics, the Minister in question, has an only daughter, a charming and high-spirited girl a year or two junior to the Crown Prince. The young man paid particular attention to Mlle. Mastitics, and, as at that time his real character was unknown to the Servians, the kindly and politic General rather encouraged his visits to the house. A Servian King had before now chosen his Queen from outside the Royal circle, and why should not a Mastitics capture a Servian Crown Prince? reflected the General. Flattered into accompanying the Prince to a small shooting-box that he possesses in the Forest of Nish, the poor girl was made a victim of a bogus "secret marriage," three of the Prince's friends posing as priest and witnesses. After a short "honeymoon" Mlle. Mastitics was heartlessly told the truth, and informed that if she were not satisfied she could return to her matchmaking father, who during several weeks had vainly sought the hiding place of his errant and vanished daughter.

Another escapade of the Crown Prince was a crime not only against honour but against religion. Three miles from the capital stands the Convent of the Blessed Trinity, to which many young ladies of the highest aristocracy have retired. A year or so ago the Crown Prince and three youthful companions, after exhausting the usual round of pleasures offered by the capital, decided to pay a nocturnal visit to the convent. In the small hours of the morning they drove out from the Cafe de Paris and began to batter at the wicket-gate. A faithful watch-dook gave the alarm, and when the Mother Superior arrived on the scene she found the door burst open and in the cloisters four young and apparently maniacal officers in uniform, who had run a sword through the dog and were ready for any deviltry, no matter how profane. The scene that followed cannot be described. The convent has since had to be reconsecrated by the Metropolitan, and the people have sworn to take vengeance on the sacrilegious Prince. In March, 1905, the Crown Prince was requested to leave the principal music-hall of Belgrade as a consequence of having flung bottles of champagne at the leader of the orchestra, after having been ordered down from the stage, where, forgetting his royal rank and dignity, he had publicly made love to Mme. Beyla the most accomplished dancer and chanteuse of the capital.

The story concerning the Princes tutor, the result of which was that His Royal Highness was incarcerated in a fortress last November, was as follows:—Major Lavassour had returned to Belgrade at King Peter's invitation, to settle his accounts. But fearing that his former tutor might be requested to resume his duties, the Crown Prince determined to make life as unbearable to him as possible, and thus compel him to leave the capital in the shortest time. He accordingly started operations by sending his groom with the order to read the words *Va'en au diable*, written in Servian character on a piece of paper, to the Major, and then fly for his life. This order having been faithfully executed, the Prince proceeded to spoil all the French man's clothes by pouring jugfuls of water into his trunks; and it was when the latter protested that the Prince threatened to strike him, and that King Peter's prompt arrival put an end to the scene. The aide-de-camp who was aware of the whole affair, was also punished for neglecting to report it at once to the King.

Three months ago, at the birthday dinner to King Peter in the Palace at Belgrade, it was noticed that the Crown Prince was absent. It afterwards transpired that the Crown Prince was offended at his father's intended disposition of the guests at table. King Peter has an only daughter, the Princess Helen, of whom His Majesty is very fond, and he likes her to sit opposite him at meals. This troubled the Crown Prince, who, before the dinner, protested that as heir to the Throne he and not his sister should sit opposite the King. But King Peter would not hear of Princess Helen sitting elsewhere, and on the evening of the dinner the upstart Crown Prince sent word that his dignity would not allow him to appear on such a solemn occasion where he would not be treated according to his rank!

It is worth remembering that King Peter's grandfather, the first of the Kara Georges, was a pig-breeder, like most of his fellow-country men!

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

En Route to Rawalpindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, NOVEMBER 17.

The Viceroy *en route* from Kashmir to Rawalpindi visited Murray and rode round the station accompanied by Mr. Agnew the Deputy Commissioner. The party lunched at Powell's Hotel after which they proceeded on their journey reaching the special train at 6-30.

At the railway station some Sikh verses were recited by the boys of Sirdar Boota Singh's school. The original together with the translation was handed in a silver casket.

The Hon. Mr. Finney will travel in charge of the train as far as Batinda leaving at 11-30 p.m.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE AFFILIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

The Government of the United Provinces has been pleased to sanction the affiliation of the Central Hindu College in Benares to the University of Allahabad up to the standard of the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit and English.

GYA VEGETABLE VENDORS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The vegetable vendors of Gya Chouk have gone on strike on account of alleged police *oodlum* and have represented their grievances to the Collector.

THE EXAMINATION PAPER CASE.

Accused Bound Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

The case against the two students, of attempting to obtain the set of question papers for the ensuing Matriculation Examination, which came up for hearing before Mr. I. G. Clarke, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, concluded yesterday. His Worship convicted the accused of the offences of abetment of theft and abetment of criminal misappropriation. His Worship said that he had reason to believe that the two accused students were merely tools in the hands of others, and that he would deal leniently with them if they voluntarily confessed all they knew and gave up the names of their instigators. The accused thereupon admitted that one Lakshmana Reddi, the brother of a wealthy native gentleman, who had for years been unsuccessful in passing the Matriculation Examination, supplied them with money and asked them to somehow manage and get him the question papers of the forthcoming examination. The accused also admitted the allegations against Mr. Paterson which they had made to Mr. Plumbe to be quite false, and that they had not dishonestly got any question papers beforehand last year. Mr. Paterson, the Registrar of the Madras University, since the accused had promptly confessed everything they knew, would not press the charge against them, and earnestly requested His Worship to deal with them leniently. His Worship, on account of the frank confession of the students, directed them be released on signing a bond for Rs. 100 each to be of good behaviour for two months and also furnishing two sureties for a similar amount.

A warrant for the arrest of Lakshmana Reddi has been issued.

THE HYDERABAD FIRE.

Cause of Fire Still Undiscovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 17.

No further news of importance has been received regarding the fire in the Hyderabad (Sind) Treasury Office. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police were engaged the whole of yesterday holding a searching enquiry as to the cause of the outbreak.

There is nothing left for the fire to burn except along the tops of the walls where the charred ends of beams are still smouldering, and the *debris* on the floor will continue smouldering till it is all removed.

Gangs of convicts are still engaged in clearing away the *debris*, and clerks and munshis are busy hunting up and arranging records dating back more than half a century. Armed sentries are posted on the Treasure room, the contents of which have been checked and found correct.

The arms, ammunition, and stores of the Sind Volunteers were also checked by Lieutenant Hulseberg, the Adjutant of the Corps, who proceeded from Karachi for the purpose, and everything was found correct.

INSPECTORS OF COLLEGES.

Dr. Booth and Mr. Pope as Candidates

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Among the candidates for appointment in the University as Inspectors of Colleges are Dr. Booth, lately Director of Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mr. Pope, lately Director of Public Instruction in Burma.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 16.

Mahableshwar is well known in the hot weather as a charming and delightfully pleasant hill station, but it is only given to the few who know it after the rains, when every step brings only a more beautiful view and a foreground and carpet of flowery treasures, and when no "dressing up" is required, to appreciate its full charms.

At the beginning of October a few people make their way slowly up a sticky ghaut to the hill which is then still reeking with damp and mist days enveloped in mist. But as the month closes and the days get fresher, and clearer and the wind that blows away the clouds has a sharp touch in it, then all is charming. The lucky few who have been able to get away from the plains awake in the morning to feel a keen nip in the air, that reminds one of frosts. The golf links are quite popular and the golfers stay out late till 11 or 12 o'clock, as the sun's power is lessened by the delightful breeze.

The Racecourse is also a popular place in the morning as the rides are still a little slippery; the horses are often fresh, causing some little excitement, owing to the nip of the air.

A walk in the morning is very pleasant to see the sun shine on the mists of the valleys and on the dew drops of the bracken and shrubs close at hand. I think it is more enjoyable than the links or the racecourse as there is certainly more variety to be seen. The flowers are glorious. Bushes of golden broom grow amongst the feathery bracken, a little vetch, which closely resembles the garden sweet-pea, scrambles up the trees, and long pieces of wild parsley grow in fairy lightness all about. And the jungle holds many a flowery gem of all colours and sizes which are so perfect in their miniature forms that only a botanist could hope to describe them. Then in the evening the sea can be seen in the distance in a gleam of light and the sun sets down into it painting the horizon with golden colours-purple clouds lined with gold, pale mauve hills touched with palest rose; ripples and waves of rosy pink spread across the pale blue sky and orange, lemon, softest greens and inky black are to be seen blending in sweet harmony and then gradually fading as the bright silver lights of Venus and her troop of rayed celestial stars shine out. The evenings are quite chilly and those who have fireplaces, indulge in the luxury of a bright wood-fire.

The Club is as usual very popular and nearly all who are on the hill gather there every evening to talk (gossip?) and read the papers, and play Bridge—The latter is always a great feature of Mahableshwar.

H. E. the Governor has made a new ride which is called after him "the Lamington Ride." It is quite different from any of the other sides as it is on a side of the hill that has many large and full grown trees on it, which are a change to the thin long stalks of the "jambul." His Excellency will remain up here till the beginning of next month.

The Landgrave of Hesse paid a short visit to His Excellency, and although His Royal Highness is nearly blind he went to a few points to hear from his staff what the view was like. There was a large dinner party at Government House last week (7th Nov.) to meet His Royal Highness and after dinner he entertained the guests with a musical recital of one of Beethoven's Sonatas.

Sir Archibald Hunter is here with a large house party. About a week ago there was a paper chase on foot which started from Sir Archibald's house, "Woodlawn," and after a long course through the jungles, up deep nullahs with steep banks and down hills, across the polo ground, home to "Woodlawn." Captain Jackson, A. D. C., was "hare" and took a lady with him, and to time the pace each "hound" had to help a lady along. All seemed to have enjoyed it, and the chase was quite a large excitement.

Tigers or "*bubbar* of tigers" are another form of excitement, and many have been the parties to shoot these wily beasts. One was as close as Connaught Peak, a mile or so away, but after all would not return close enough for a shot. Towards Elphinstone Point about five miles out a tigress was beaten for and wounded, but could not be followed up owing to the thick jungle.

So in a quiet way we are having a delightful bye-season and I only wish a few more friends could get up here to enjoy it with us as it is so cool and quiet and delightful.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Chairman Replies to Mr. Wacha.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of the 16th instant contains a brief account of what took place at the Corporation Meeting on the afternoon of the previous day when Mr. D. E. Wacha's notice of motion demanding the abolition of the Improvement Trust came on for consideration. You commented some time ago on the lengthy memorandum which Mr. Wacha had circulated to the Members of the Corporation and to the Press in support of his notice of motion and it was to be expected that Mr. Wacha in moving his motion would have done so in a speech which would have been practically a repetition of his memorandum, and which could have been replied to or criticised by those Members of the Corporation who hold different views. Instead of this however Mr. Wacha merely moved his motion and sat down without attempting to adduce one single argument in support of it, and when I, presuming that Mr. Wacha relied on his Memorandum (which, it may be noted, had been sent to me *by the Municipal Secretary* in a *Municipal Envelope* with a packet of *Municipal papers*,) commenced to remark on the statements and figures contained therein, I was ruled out of order by the President on the ground that Mr. Wacha's Memorandum was not officially before the Corporation and I could not therefore refer to it, though I could speak to the motion. I do not question the President's ruling, which I consider was quite correct under the circumstances, but what I do not understand is why, if the paper was not officially recognised, was it circulated with official Municipal papers by the Municipal Secretary. And I would draw your attention, Sir, to the tactics adopted by Mr. Wacha. His Memorandum has been before the public for about two months and having by this means conveyed to the Members of the Corporation and the public all he can possibly bring forward in support of his motion he avoids saying a word at the Corporation meeting and thus prevents the statements and figures contained in his Memorandum being there replied to. Under these circumstances I have no alternative but to put forward a reply to Mr. Wacha's Memorandum which I enclose herewith and to which I trust you will be good enough to give full publicity. I am sending a copy of it to each Member of the Corporation and though the time is short before the subject comes up again on Thursday next I hope they will give it consideration in the meantime. It has of necessity been very hastily prepared but it seemed to me that it was imperative that the public should hear at least something on the other side and not be allowed to think that Mr. Wacha's statements, opinions, and figures can be accepted without question as accurately dealing with the subject.—Yours, &c.

G. OWEN DUNN.

Bombay 17th November.

SOME REMARKS ON MR. WACHA'S MEMORANDUM

On his Notice of Motion (No. 62 of the October Agenda of the Corporation).

I find it somewhat difficult to know where to begin in dealing with the discursive memorandum with which Mr. Wacha has supported his notice of motion. The greater part of it is taken up with arguments which were adduced at the time the Bill was under consideration, and with that part of it I do not propose to deal, except possibly incidentally as regards one or two points. My business must be mainly confined to that portion of the Memorandum in which Mr. Wacha criticises the operations of the Trust, and, as regards that portion, it is a matter of surprise to me that a man of Mr. Wacha's public position should not have been more careful as to his facts, and not have avoided any possibility of being charged with misrepresentation.

2. I can perhaps best begin my remarks at Section 24, p. 9, of the Memorandum. For this section and the two following ones, Mr. Wacha attacks the principle of the development of the vacant lands vested in the Trust by Government. I observe he does not object to the vested *Municipal* lands being developed by the Trust. Now I will at once say that if instead of vesting these Government lands in the Trust the Act had contained a provision that on the 1st of April each year the Accountant-General should pay to the Trustees, on behalf of Government, so many lakhs of rupees, matters would have been very much simpler. We should have been saved a considerable amount of trouble, we should have known exactly what our revenue from Government was to be, and Mr. Wacha would have had to blame somebody else instead of the Trust for the buildings on these vacant lands which he objects to. We must not be forgotten that it has always been

THE INTENTION OF GOVERNMENT TO BUILD

on these lands, so that even had they not been vested in the Trust, they will still have been built upon though, no doubt, the process of development would have been much slower than has actually been the case. The fact remains, however, that the Act does vest these lands in the Trust for the purpose of providing the Board with an annual income from the ground rents which would enable them to pay the interest on the loans which were necessarily required for the carrying out of the contemplated improvements in the City. It is true that the result is somewhat disappointing, and that the actual value of the lands to the Trust is found by test of experience to be considerably less than was originally anticipated. This matter has been represented to Government, as the Members of the Corporation are aware, both by the Trust and by the Corporation, and we have, as yet, no reason to assume that Government will not find means to make up to the Trust for the deficiency. It is however incorrect to assume that because the work of developing these lands has been laid upon the Trust that therefore the work of improvement in the City has been neglected or delayed. I venture to assert that if we had had no responsibilities of this kind, no powers to provide additional building sites for the expansion of the City, and were relieved of the duty of preparing and carrying out Police Accommodation Schemes, the improvement proper in the City

WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ONE DAY MORE FORWARD

than it now is. The Chairman would, undoubtedly, have had a much easier time, and the staff, as regards the Engineer's and the Secretary's branches, need not have been so extensive. But in all other respects matters as far as regards the sanitary improvement of the City would have been no more forward than they are to-day. The reason for this is not far to seek. For, it is the work of acquisition of properties and the work of housing the poorer classes that is responsible in Bombay as in other cities for the comparatively slow progress made with improvements.

3. As to Mr. Wacha's objections to the buildings on the Hornby Road, Wellington Lines and Woolehouse Road, I can only remark that the logical result of such objections, if they be maintained, would be to prevent any expansion of a City. It would mean, for instance, that a primitive village must remain a primitive village, because it has for centuries enjoyed an uninterrupted view of the country all round. No unprejudiced or open-minded person could, in my opinion, possibly raise any tenable objection to the development of these Estates, though we can all join in the wish that it had been possible for the City to enjoy

DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF OPEN SPACE

that it now does. But Mr. Wacha objects apparently to the Trust embarking on any Scheme for the expansion of the City. He is of course at liberty to hold such opinion, but I feel sure that it is not one that will commend itself to any one who has the welfare of the City at heart and is not anxiously looking round for an additional stick of some kind with which to belabour the Improvement Trust. In my opinion the provision of additional building areas must of necessity go hand in hand with the improvement of the City, and I look upon the suburban Schemes as being of the utmost importance, and regret extremely that circumstances have prevented their being sanctioned and commenced until very recently.

4. I have already said that these Schemes of expansion have in no way delayed the progress of improvements in the City, and here I must make a few remarks on the statements contained in Mr. Wacha's paragraph 27. Firstly, he says that it has taken 8 years to complete the Nagpada Scheme. As a matter of fact it took 3 years. For, I understand a Scheme to be completed when the area has been cleared and freshly laid out ready for building operations. It is true that 8 years have passed since the Scheme was formulated, but it has been completed for the last 5 years, and it was not possible to commence the work of clearing until two years after the commencement of the Trust, for it was necessary first to acquire the properties and construct some accommodation for the people of those displaced. Mr. Wacha next says that the Princess Street Scheme was not at all urgent

PEOPLE HAVE PROVERBIALLY SHORT M

Khubbarwada, Mahomedbhai Pakhali, Old Nagpada, etc., will be cleared away, and he probably does not know that a considerable part of Khubbarwada has already disappeared. He is well aware that for some years we have had sanctioned a Scheme for Mandvi-Koliwada. He ought to know that although we have acquired practically the whole of the area, we have been unable so far to carry out any demolition work, because of the difficulty of housing the persons displaced. It is only now after much trouble that we have managed to arrange for a lease from the Military Department of a portion of the

BOMBAY BUNDER NATIVE INFANTRY LINES

and we are about to move to that site the camp which has hitherto stood on the Kennedy Sea-face, and which we have now been able to vacate owing to the completion of some of the new chawls at Chandanwadi. This Scheme is an example of the difficulties that attend the carrying out of an Improvement Scheme, strictly so-called, in the heart of the City. It may interest the Corporation to know that, to meet the difficulty of re-housing the people displaced in the construction of Kingsway and Aldwych, the London County Council had to buy out a brewery at a cost of 30 lakhs of rupees in order to find a site for the tenement houses necessary, and have had to write-off the whole of this large sum in order to make the tenements pay about 2 per cent. The public must not be led to believe that Improvement Schemes are cheap and 'Street' Schemes or expansion schemes are a greater burden on the rate-payers.

5. Then Mr. Wacha refers to the letter from Mr. Harvey in August 1903 concerning insanitary portions of the town which demand urgent consideration, and he says that nothing practical has been done as yet in reference to that. Yet Mr. Wacha sitsion the Improvement Trust Board and should be perfectly well aware that plans and estimates for those Schemes which were represented by the Commissioner have been prepared. Mr. Wacha, as a Member of the Board, was a party to the Administration Report for 1905-06 which was issued recently, paragraphs 7 and 8 of which read as follows :—

"A Scheme for the Improvement of the Nowroji Hill District including Chinch Bunder and Vandekar Lane, which formed the first of the series of representations received from the Commissioner as mentioned in paragraph 10 of last year's report, was adopted by the Board, and the necessary formalities have since been in progress with a view to its submission to Government for sanction. This Scheme deals with a notoriously insanitary area and will afford the opportunity for a much-needed widening of part of Dongri Street which is at present very greatly conjested with traffic.

Preliminary plans and estimates have been prepared in respect of the majority of the other Schemes included in the representations mentioned in paragraph 10 of last year's report. These together with other projected Schemes represent in the aggregate upwards of 10 crores of rupees, and it will be necessary now to carefully review the whole of these proposals with a view to decision being come to as to how and in what order these Schemes can best be taken up for execution with due regard to the Board's finances."

6. I think that under these circumstances

I HAVE SOME REASON TO COMPLAIN

of the tone of Mr. Wacha's remarks in this matter. In connection with this Mr. Wacha refers to the fact that the *Times of India* even has recently remarked on the slow progress made by the Trust. I would ask the Members of the Corporation and the public to particularly note the following quotation from the London County Council's publication prepared for the occasion of the opening of Kingsway and Aldwych by His Majesty the King in October 1905 :—

"It may be well to mention here the acquistion of the property needed for improvements always occupies a considerable amount of time. The negotiations and the due conveyance of the property, and also the provision of accommodation for the displaced persons of the labouring class, necessarily occupy a lengthy period. The public, observing that the houses are not removed, think that the Council is responsible for the delay, with the result that numerous complaints of dilatoriness are frequently made when the Council has been doing its utmost to carry out the improvements with expedition."

It will be seen from this that the Bombay Improvement Trust is not singular in finding difficulties in the way of rapid progress, and that the London County Council is not free from similar criticisms to those which have been passed upon the Board. To say that nothing practical has been done in the way of improvements after what I have said shows, I think, that Mr. Wacha has a very imperfect acquaintance of what is going on in the Trust. To the best of my belief he has never once gone up the one flight of stairs that separates the Board Room from the Engineer's Office, so that he might see for himself the amount of work that is being done up there. Never once to my knowledge has he gone up on any of the works during progress to see how things are being done, how the establishment is engaged, and what progress is being made. His criticisms are

ARM-CHAIR CRITICISMS,

made without a thorough knowledge of all the facts such as he might easily have obtained by personal investigation or enquiry. I shall have to say something more on this subject before I have finished.

7. As regards the acquisition of properties which Mr. Wacha touches upon in paragraph 31, I would desire to emphasise the fact that the Trust has nothing whatever to do with the compensation for these properties beyond paying the money. Mr. Wacha calls the Courts of the Collector and Tribunal 'Departments' of the Trust. But they are absolutely independent, and the Trust has no more part in the proceedings before these Courts than the claimants have. Mr. Wacha's remark, at the close of paragraph 31, may be usefully contrasted with what he says in paragraph 37. In paragraph 31 he uses the expression "at a price which the whim or caprice of the Department or the Collector may have fixed" which would seem to hint at inadequate compensation. In paragraph 37 he says "the purchase value of the properties which it is notorious have been paid for far beyond their intrinsic values in many cases." But possibly Mr. Wacha's complaint is intended to be more specially directed against the necessity for acquiring many of the properties. That of course is a matter of opinion, but it is needless to say that all such questions are very carefully considered in Committee, (Mr. Wacha is himself a Member of the Improvements Committee) and by the full Board before Schemes are adopted, and every possible endeavour is made to avoid taking up any properties beyond those which are essentially necessary for the purpose of a Scheme. Mr. Wacha has put forward his motion and backed it with his Memorandum ostensibly in the interests of the rate-payers, but here he seems to

CHAMPION THE INDIVIDUAL LANDOWNER,

and would apparently secure his advantage at the sacrifice of the rate-payer.

Another quotation from the Kingsway and Aldwych publication may here be of use. :—

"Upwards of forty powerful and influential companies and persons were petitioners against the Bill, and the Parliamentary authorities the Crown, the Treasury and other Government Departments had to be satisfied on various points

The petitions involved (beside points of detail peculiar to each case) the following questions :

(1) Whether the Council should be empowered to take compulsorily property not actually required for the new street, but required with a view to "recoupment," or whether the Council's powers should be limited to the compulsory acquisition of the property actually required for the works ?

(2) Whether if this were allowed, it would be right that in any cases there should be power to impose a special improvement charge ?

* * * * * *

These questions had ultimately to be discussed before the Committees of Parliament and were decided generally in favour of the Council's contentions.

* * *

The final result of the improvement is likely to involve no financial burden whatever to the rate-payers. This result is most encouraging, and shows that the policy advocated by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre of allowing the Council to acquire sufficient property to enable it to benefit from the improved values caused by the improvement, instead of leaving the improved values to adjoining owners, is the best practical means for carrying out what is needed in London.

In paragraph 32 Mr. Wacha attacks the provisions as regards

RECLAMATIONS,

and particularly the one which is being carried out at Colaba. This is merely one of the methods adopted for providing building sites for the expansion of the residential areas in the City, and, as has been several times stated, it would not have been taken up at all but for the fact that it promised a very useful addition to the Trust's resources in the shape of a net annual revenue which will enable money to be borrowed for works in the City. The prices realised at the late auction of sites show that the anticipations in this respect were not too sanguine. Any further reclamations that may be undertaken will only be undertaken if they promise similar results, and possibly if it is necessary to find some such means of disposing of surplus debris from demolitions in the City.

9. I cannot think that the question of Police Accommodation, (Para 3 has always been connected with the Corporation, mainly, I think, because they imagine that such work might have been deterred in favour of ordinary works in the City. I am free to confess that these schemes have given us a considerable amount of trouble, but I say regarding them, as I have said regarding the development of vested lands and the Schemes for expansion, that last we had Police Accommodation Schemes to worry us we could not have made any greater progress with the Improvement Schemes than we already have made. I think Mr. Wacha is in error when he says that land is not necessary for this kind of accommodation. He might have known that suitably good hired tenements could have been obtained in many cases for these houses, I think, than the Native Police Force had no such hired accommodation ; I believe they were given a lumping allowance and had to find accommodation as best they could in the chawls which the poorer classes of the City occupy. It was, I think, only the European Officers and Sub-Inspectors who were provided with hired accommodation wherever it could be obtained. To provide the Native officers of the Police Force with good accommodation in the chawls in which their countrymen had to reside would be a boon to them, but to provide this accommodation they formerly occupied, and in this way these Schemes are practically beneficial, though no doubt in a small degree, in reducing overcrowding in the City ; while from the point of view of the discipline and efficiency of the Force there is no question whatever of their great desirability.

10. Mr. Watcha's reference to the Police Hospital is

ENTIRELY MISLEADING AND MISCHIEVOUS.

He says :—

"For well nigh fifteen years there was an apology of a Police Hospital behind the eastern part of the Sir J. J Hospital, Sanitary Inspectors-General, one after another, had bitterly complained about its insanitary condition, its miserable accommodation and other inconveniences, but the complaints fell on deaf ears. The moment however, that the Trust came into existance, and the first Nagpada Scheme was taken in hand then straightway the Government applied for one of the most eligible plots fronting the Parel Road, just opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works for building the hospital. It was all of a sudden seised with its great solicitude for the sick Constables who were so ill cared for in the old apology of an hospital which was for fifteen years the subject of scandal. This is the way in which the Government has used and is still using the Trust as its instrument for purposes which have nothing to do with the sanitary improvement proper of the City."

The eligible plot referred to was leased from the Trust by Government in precisely the same manner, and at the same rate as any private individual might have leased it, and the hospital was constructed by Government in the same way as a private individual might have constructed his own house on the leased land. I hope Mr. Wacha does not grudge the Police this much-needed institution ; rather should he rejoice that the operations of the Trust made available a site which could be utilized for so estimable a purpose. In quoting this as an example of the way Government uses the Trust as an instrument for purposes which have nothing to do with the sanitary improvement of the City, Mr. Wacha, has, I think, caught hold of a stinging nettle instead of a stick, and has stung his own hand instead of beating either Government or the Trust.

11. And now a word about

MR. WACHA'S FIGURES.

Mr. Wacha in paragraph 34 has given what he calls certain broad facts. Firstly, he says that the monies borrowed from the public now amount to Rs. 2 1/2 crores plus Rs. 3,96,000 for loans issued below par. Mr. Wacha here disingeniously omits to take any account of Rs. 2,42,000 which the Board have received as premia for loans issued *above* par. The matter is of small importance perhaps, but I mention it to show that Mr. Wacha's figures cannot always be absolutely relied upon. He next says that the expenses of management chargeable to Capital Account amount to date to Rs. 9,83,000. Mr. Macha of course had the Board's accounts before him when he wrote this, so he might have mentioned that this includes the Chairman's salary, the Trustees' fees, the whole cost of the Secretary's Department, Contingencies, Books, Stationery, Printing (an item which costs alone over Rs. 6,000 last year), Law Expenses, Furniture, Peons' Clothing, Expenses of the Loans, and Stamp Duty on the loans and the Trustees' contribution to the Provident Fund. The incidence of the cost of all this is less than 5 per cent. on the total expenditure. Surely not an excessive sum.

As regards his (3) and (4) items I will only say—

(3) that instead of Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs would be a more approximate figure ; and

(4) that Rs. 2,0 1/2 lakhs would be nearer than Rs. 24 or 25 lakhs.

Coming now to (5) he says that "the Engineering Establishment is being increased by leaps and bounds, and the annual cost of it at present is Rs. 1,93,000, say, Rs. 2 lakhs, with every probability of growing more and more." Here again Mr. Wacha had before him the published accounts of the Board, so that he could very well have explained that what he meant by 'Engineering' Establishment is not only the Establishment under the Engineer, but also the Land Manager and all his Establishment, the cost of the Special Collector and his Establishment, the cost of the Tribunal and their Establishment, all Contingencies, Stationery, Printing and Sundries, and this altogether is represented by 4·4 per cent. on the total expenditure of the year—Capital and Revenue—and is covered twice over by the 10 per cent. provision which is made for the purpose in all the sanctioned estimates.

The Engineers Establishment alone instead of being Rs. 1,93,000 as stated by Mr. Wacha amounted with all his contingencies to Rs. 92,000, and the whole cost of the Trust Establishments, both for management and executive, represents only 7 per cent. on the total expenditure to date, 2·4 per cent. being for management and 4·6 per cent. for all the rest. Brokerage and law costs are of course proportionate to the work done for acquisition, the leasing of lands and so following, and also represent a very small percentage.

As regards 7 it must not be forgotton that the charge incurred for Police Accommodation amount practically to an investment of the Trust Funds at the same rate of interest as is paid for loans, as Government has to pay to the Trust a full rental of the properties. These Schemes are thus

NO BURDEN ON THE RESOURCES OF THE TRUST.

I cannot see the object of (8). It is an interesting fact, no doubt, that the 16 Blocks of Chawls on the Agripada Estate have cost Rs. 6,52,224, and that the 2 Blocks on the Nagpada Estate have cost Rs. 60,481. But what useful purpose is served by this I am unable to see. If it is intended to convey that we have spent too much money on chawls, I am quite sure that the public will not agree considering the great necessity there is for housing as many as possible of the poorer classes in improved tenements. And here again it must be remembered that this expenditure is productive expenditure although bring in the full equivalent of the percentage we have to pay for the loans.

(9) Shows, if anything that a good deal has been done towards the improvement of the City ; and

(10) Repeats what the members of the Corporation already know.

12. Mr. Wacha's object in these latter paragraphs appears to be an endeavour to establish that the Trust operations are

A GREAT AND UNNECESSARY BURDEN

on the rate-payers, and that they have led to additional overcrowding and raising of rents. Now, I would invite the attention of the Corporation, to the fact that the amount paid by the rate-payers is the amount of the Municipal contribution. That has amounted to Rs. 22,55,606 up to date, and it is commonly understood that after 10 years the surplus balances of the Trust are to be applied primarily to the repayment of this contribution. Those surplus balances amount to Rs. 20,80,318, so that the cost to the rate-payer up to date i.e., for 8 years' operations of the Trust, has been Rs. 1,75,287, plus, of course, the interest on the contributions received from the Municipality. I would ask the public to consider what amount has been spent during the same period by the Municipality on set-backs—probably not less than 15 lakhs and to say whether the City has derived more benefit from the one or the other.

13. The improvement known as Princess Street taken by itself, will, as I have stated already, cost the rate-payers nothing ; it is the isolated improvement Schemes that are the costly ones to the rate-payers and necessarily so. For these insanitary areas being densely crowded with houses and overcrowded with population, the cost of acquisition is necessarily high, while a very large proportion of the area has to be thrown into public streets. The remaining available land is in such localities of comparatively small leasing value, and thus it comes about as a general rule that the worse the slum the greater the cost. I am not saying that we should not face this cost, but Mr. Wacha while complaining of the burden on the rate-payers on the one hand take the Trust to task for having neglected to carry out improvement Schemes in preference to others. I may mention here that it is held by very competent authority that the construction of thorough traffic routes is the best way of dealing with overcrowded and insanitary areas, and Shaftesbury Avenue in London is a useful example of this.

14. Then as to the Trust operations leading to

OVERCROWDING IN THE CITY.

This, I know, is a very popular idea. It is a statement easily made, it is a possible, and is very difficult to refute. Yet I venture to say that, despite the Trust operations, there are at this moment several thousands of vacant one-room tenements in the City. The census of 1902 showed that, with a population of 776,000, there were no less than 57,132 vacant one-roomed tenements. We know now that 200,000, persons were absent from the City at that time, and we know also that 82 per cent. of the population live in one-roomed tenements, and that the average population of these tenements is 4·2 persons per room. Applying these figures it will be seen that with a population of 976,000, there should still be 18,000 vacant one-roomed tenements. I have pressed the Municipal Commissioner to let me have the results in this direction of the census taken last year, but so far as I can at present make out, we have only got the number of vacant buildings and not the vacant tenements. I have no doubt whatever that, if the information was collected as the Trust specially desired, it will be found that the number of vacant one-roomed tenements is not far short of the figure mentioned above. I ask any intelligent person to say whether, if such is the case, it can be fairly said that such overcrowding as exists is due to the Trust's demolitions. I emphatically deny that it is I say it is due to the gregarious habits of the people, to poverty which leads to sharing tenements, to want of education, to disinclination to pay any rent at all. Possibly some overcrowding has occurred in the neighbourhood of the Trust's operations, but this is purely local and

NEED NOT HAVE OCCURRED AT ALL,

and would not have occurred in a more advanced country.

15. Concerning the advance in rents, which undoubtedly has occurred, I attribute it not to any scarcity of accommodation due to the Trust's demolitions, but to a general rise in the value of property in the City, which is due, no doubt, been quickened by the evidence given in the Trust's acquisition cases before the Special Collector and the Tribunal of Appeal. As in the case of overcrowding, it is easy to attribute the rise to the Trust's operations, it is possible, it appeals to the simple intelligence of the masses, but it is superficial and is made without definite ground, though it is very difficult to refute.

16. I can assure the Members of the Corporation that the Trust is fully alive to all its duties and responsibilities, and has probably given more attention to them than Members of the Corporation who do not sit on the Trust Board can be expected to have given. I would urge therefore that, before accepting Mr. Wacha's figures or his conclusions, the Members of the Corporation should for themselves examine and make enquiries with open minds and not be led away by random statements and impassioned rhetori. They may usefully remember also that although Mr. Wacha makes a great point of the Corporation having only 4 representatives on the Board, no less than 9 of the 14 Trustees are Members also of the Corporation.

G. OWEN DUNN.

Bombay, 17th November.

THE ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

Departmental Views.

In the course of a treatise on the Improvement of Cotton in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Director of the Agricultural Department, makes the following reference to the practice of adulteration :—

I would be both interesting and extremely useful to attempt to record a history of the cultivation of Bani which, when grown pure, is an even more valuable fibre than Broach or Kumpta. It has been within recent years largely displaced by the coarser Varadi, a name which rightly or wrongly indicates Berar as the point of origin. Doubtless there are many cotton merchants who could say whether a pure sample of Bani is now equal to what it was fifteen years ago. This would be interesting in view of the suggestion that the deterioration in part at least is due to the degeneration in the plant itself and not entirely to intermixture of coarser growths. So far there is no evidence in favour of this suggestion, and it is much more probable that the process of deterioration in the cotton of the district is due to the replacement, in part or badly, of the original variety by a coarser and possibly more prolific one. It has generally been assumed that such replacement has been consciously and honestly brought about by cultivators in their own interests on finding that the value per acre of the coarser sort was greater than that of the finer. I venture to think that, although this may have been the case, it is by no means proved, and that there are two alternative methods in which respectively the cultivator or the money-lender plays a less honest and an entirely unconscious part. The whole question turns on the relative yields in both seed cotton and cotton of the finer and coarser varieties.

At Cawnpore there can be no doubt that the coarser Jari pays better under the system of planting practised than Bani ; whether this system is equally fair to the two varieties is a question that can only be decided by experiments in which each variety is grown in each quality tested in the method best suited to it. At Nagpur, even if we take the price of Bani seed cotton to be no higher than that of Jari, though it is not unusual for it to be 20 per cent. higher, the cultivation of Bani is the more paying. The same remark almost applies to the one year's experiment at Dhulia. We may then conclude that in certain districts of the Deccan Tract, the cultivation of Bani still pays the cultivator better than that of Jari.

The cultivator is not however a free agent with regard to the crops he can sow, which are often decided by the dealer, and his point of view must therefore, be considered. Though the yield per acre of seed cotton may be the same for both Bani and, therefore, even supposing the Bani seed cotton sells only at the same rate as Jari seed cotton, the two are equally paying to the cultivator, but the case is quite different when we consider the cotton alone, and it is with this form of the crop that the dealer is chiefly concerned. Taking the above figures for Nagpur we find the yield per acre of cotton to be in favour of Jari which yields 20 per cent. more than Bani. This increase is only just sufficient to counterbalance the smaller price of Jari cotton (in contradistinction to seed cotton) as compared with Bani. If, however, the dealer can sell his Jari cotton at the price of Bani, he gains by dealing in the former commodity. This he can do to a certain extent by judiciously mixing a little Jari cotton with a larger bulk of Bani. Having once tasted the sweets of illicit gain, the dessent to Varadi was not only easy but inevitable, and by dint of deluding himself he was deluding some one else, the cultivator (or his moneylender), who would progress in his unrighteousness and add more Varadi. It may be argued that when the practice of admixture becomes generally known, buyers would decline to be further defrauded and would give for Varadi only the price of Varadi whether it was called Bani or not, so that a return to the cultivation of Bani would ensue if this were more paying than the honest cultivation of Varadi. There are, however, difficulties in the way of this return. The first is that to obtain the intrinsic value of a sample of cotton, there must be sufficient cotton of the same class to make a market. Suppose, for instance, in a Varadi growing tract, an enterprising cultivator grows five acres of Bani and obtains 1,000 lbs of seed cotton (Kapas). This quantity would have to be ginned separately in the first place, and when ginned would not be sufficient to form a bale.

The cultivator would probably get less per maund for his finer Kapas than he would get for the coarser local growth, since it would be bought on the basis of Varadi cotton (in contradistinction to seed cotton) and the percentage of cotton in it would be less. Combination among cultivators would overcome the difficulty, but this is at present non-existent in India. The second difficulty met with in an attempt to resuscitate the cultivation of a finer growth is that a district, having once obtained an evil reputation cannot for some time receive a proper reward for a reform in its conduct, so that its return to respectability can only be made at a price, *viz.*, the selling of a superior variety for some at a price little, if any, above that of the inferior variety ordinarily grown.

If the cultivator's and dealer's honesty must, like Cæsar's wife, be above suspicion, the following is put forward as an alternative to the usually accepted view of the method of displacement of Bani by Varadi, There is evidence tending to prove that in some districts the cultivatation of Bani is more paying than that of Varadi, though the yield per acre of the latter is the greater. Suppose, therefore, that the cultivator of a district wishes to continue to cultivate Bani as a pure crop, he may only be able to raise a mixture through contamination of the seed at the ginning. Suppose, further, for the sake of illustration that a plant of Varadi produces twice the number of teeds of a plant of Bani. Then, if we have one plant of Varadi as a weed in a field of Bani and this is not removed, the resulting seed when sown will give two plants of the Varadi to the acre of Bani, the following season four plants, and so on. The percentage of impurity would thus, if unchecked, increase from year in geometrical progression up to the point of complete substitution of the weed for the original crop. A cultivator may unconsciously allow Varadi to displace Bani in his fields, even though he knows that the latter would pay him better. If the cultivator had the knowledge and initiative for the separation of two varieties—not to be annihilated very different from one another—there would, of course, be no possibility of his unconsciously decreasing his income in this way. Cultivators, however, as a rule, know much less of the varieties of cotton than of such crops as sorghum, wheat and the like, the excellency or otherwise of the produce of which is more or less brought home to them very practically in their daily bread. On the above supposition as to the relative number of seeds produced by single plants of the two varieties, it is easy to show that it would take only sixteen years to convert fields of Bani containing one Jari plant per acre into fields containing nothing but Jari. The supposition, however, assumes a greater disproporsion between the fields of Jari and Bani then is ordinarily found. The following is a closer approximation in actual facts. Taking the rates of seedcotton to be Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 8/4 (per 80 lbs.) for Jariand Bani respectively, we see that the two varieties are equally paying *the cultivator* if Bani yields 120 lbs. of seed cotton per acre when Jari yields 150 lbs. Or the 120 lbs. of Bani 75 per cent, or 90 lbs. is seed and of the Jari 68 per cent. or 102 lbs. The ratio of the number of seeds produced by a single plant of Bani and Jari would seem, therefore, to be as 9 is to 10 and not as 1 to 2. The problem is, however, complicated by the fact that though single seeds are of equal weight in both cases, a greater number of seeds of Bani should probably be sown per acre than of Jari to secure the belt results. This is a point that will be tested.

From the above remarks it will be apparent that much more experiment is necessary before it can be stated that the cultivation of Jari is invariably more paying than Bani under the same set of conditions *when the produce in each case fetches its intrinsic value.*

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

THE "PIONEER'S" COMMENTS.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

The *Pioneer* comments upon [illegible] Morley's name from the Fuller [illegible] "The Secretary of State's view [illegible] received before any action was [illegible] not, therefore, discuss the precise [illegible] ponsibility attaching to the Secretary [illegible] the Viceroy. In view of admissions [illegible] evidence collected of the essential [illegible] ised political agitation in schools, the [illegible] looked upon as matters in dispute. In [illegible] sole question is whether the proposals made by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, for bringing the Masters to a sense of their duty and the Pupils within reasonable bounds of discipline, were well conceived and likely to attain the end in view. Sir Bampfylde chose the course which might fail in its purpose and involve his own, and the Government of India, in a painful and undignified quarrel with the chief centre of education in India, arousing those political conflicts which it is most desirable to avoid. He seems to have failed to grasp the fact that his resignation, leading inevitably to a disclosure of the causes, might have the yet more disastrous effects of discrediting the Government of India and making it appear to have acted weakly. For the moment, he must have lost his sense of the perspective, and wrote and acted rather as a man who was vexed at the prudence of his action being questioned, than as a Governor whose sole consideration should be the good of the State. This may seem somewhat hard criticism of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, whose many great qualities we have not been slow to recognize ; but it is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the papers which have been now published. When he tendered his resignation Sir Bampfylde compelled its acceptance ; and the history of the Province since his departure is, perhaps, the best justification that Lord Minto could have for taking the course which seemed, at the time, to be a weak concession to the agitators, yet was, in fact, evidence of the Viceroy' strength of purpose, inasmuch as it showed he had courage to ignore the consideration of momentary effect and be guided entirely by what was sound policy and prudent statesmanship. Personal sympathy for Sir Bampfylde Fuller is naturally keen, because he was placed in a most trying position ; but it is not possible to say that he acted with great judgment, either in making the disaffiliation recommendation or in trying to uphold it against the advice of superior authority, by a course of action which was subversive of the principles upon which India has been, and must continue to be ruled.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

The *Civil* and *Military Gazette* writes :—Most people who waded through the unconscionably long telegram from Calcutta which we published yesterday will be wondering in the absence of any internal explanation why the "Fuller" correspondence, so long 'The fit (secret' should be now suddenly made public. Pressed repeatedly in Parliament of late to lay the "Partition" correspondence upon the table, the Secretary of State has firmly withstood the clamour on the doubtful ground that the letters contain nothing that could help opinion to a better judgment, but unasked to publish the Fuller correspondence which is but a chapter or an epilogue in the larger volume of documents, the Secretary of State spontaneously throws at the head of an incurious Press a purposeless batch of papers on no stated ground at all. Already all men knew, a Simla official communique having expressly told them three months ago, the ostensible reason of Sir J. B. Fuller's resignation. Be the inward facts of the case what they may, no one outwardly attempted to show or professed to believe that the ostensible reason was not the real reason. Moreover whatever diminished vitality still remained to the Partition question none at all remained to the Fuller question. "Fullerism," as Bengali Editors once delighted to call it, had died out to current speech and was fast fading from current memory. Having thus no call either to correct a wrong impression or to confirm a right one the Secretary of State inexplicably publishes on the 15th of November ten newspaper columns of matter to tell the world exactly what the Viceroy told it on the 7th of August in ten newspaper lines.

THE "ENGLISHMAN"

The *Englishman* say :—The course taken by Sir Bampfylde Fuller was strictly in accordance with established etiquette and precedent. An enquiry was, made by the Inspector of Schools, himself a Bengali and it was recommended that the schools be sent up to the University for disaffiliation. Even the clemency of the Lieutenant-Governor was not exhausted and he agreed to a compromise. This compromise, however, was not adhered to by the school authorities and the recommendation for the withdrawal of the recognition had perforce to be dispatched. The matter was now in the hands of the University and should have been left there.

Presumably the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta is so consituted as to be an impartial and capable tribunal for all cases coming within its jurisdiction and the decision, whatever it was, would have been the decision of the University on a matter affecting its own discipline and prestige. Had the schools been acquitted Sir Bampfylde might then have felt it necessary to resign, On that point neither we nor any section of the public has any information. On the other hand, had the University decided that indifference to authority is not one of the qualities which qualify a school for recognition, a sharp blow would have been dealt to the forces of lawlessness and the school-boy would have learned that the University will tolerate no wanton and unnecessary neglect of those studies and that discipline which it is expressly constituted to promote and uphold. The final result would have been most excellent and the task of administration would have been greatly facilitated.

Why then was the matter not left in the hands of the University ? Mr. Risley gives a reason. The Government of India understood that there was likely to be a difference of opinion in the Syndicate and an acrimonious discussion in the Senate. It therefore suggested that the recommendation be withdrawn.

The question will at once suggest itself from what source did the Government of India derive its impression that there was likely to be keen discussion in the University? Are there any other papers relating to the point which have not been published ? As a matter of fact we are in a position to state that on the circulation by the University of the papers relating to the case there was a fairly general opinion, both in the Syndicate and Senate, that quite apart from what is termed politics in this country, it was desirable that the schools should realise that their function was to teach and not to picket or organise picketing.

"THE STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" says :—The papers relating to the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller add little to other knowledge of the cause that led to his retirement. Their main interest consists in the light they throw on the part taken by the Government of India in the matter. As it seems to us they reveal Lord Minto in the character of an experienced statesman capable of viewing the facts in their true prospective. When the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal pressed for the disaffiliation of two schools at Serajganj on grounds which are too familiar to need recapitulation, the Government of India, in a courteous and well reasoned letter, suggested to him the desirability, under all the circumstances, of withdrawing his application to the University.

[illegible] had reason to believe, they said, that if the matter came before the Senate it would be likely to provoke an acrimonious discussion which would tend to exacerbate public feeling in the province. It was extremely doubtful, they pointed out, whether a measure of collective punishment such as that proposed would have a beneficial effect at a time when popular passions were aroused ; and further that it would in all probability involve infliction of a severe penalty on many innocent persons. While admitting that the conduct of the students was highly reprehensible they urged that in times of political excitement a mere matter of school discipline might well be subordinated to larger considerations of the public weal.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller declined, however, to take good advice. He seems to have persuaded himself that the concessions which had already been made had been misinterpreted and to have felt that if leniency were shown to the two private schools at Serajganj his authority would be, to quote his own words, "so greatly weakened that I shall not be able to maintain that respect for the Government which is so essential for the maintenance of public order in this country." We may respect the firmness which prompts a strong ruler to stand out for a measure that he conscientiously believes to be essential to the maintenance of discipline, even though most men placed as Sir Bampfylde Fuller was would probably have deemed the matter too trivial to justify opposition to the clearly intimated views of the Viceroy. But the very fact that the incident loomed so large to his eyes as to compel his resignation, if he were not allowed to have his own way, is itself a further proof that Sir B. Fuller was by temperament unfit for the delicate and difficult task of organising a new province.

An administrator gifted with a sense of humour and some knowledge of men would have been overawed[illegible]

[illegible] papers in connection [illegible] such fight on the incidents and [illegible] them the Indian public [illegible] in the opinion they had [illegible] resignation was solely due to Sir B. Fuller's indiscretions, the outcome of a mad career of [illegible] recklessness. It will be seen that the papers have been published in London also and Reuter's London agency has with characteristic impartiality cabled to India the comments of three Tory papers as against those of a solitary Radical paper. Read between the lines the sole burden of the comments of the Tory press seems to be that though Sir B. Fuller might have been indiscreet and autocratic he should have been upheldif only for the discomfiture and confusion of the Bengal agitators.

"THE MADRAS STANDARD."

The *Madras Standard* says :—Sir Bampfylde Fuller is once again before the public but this time not as an autocrat riding a whirlwind and directing a storm but as an injured man who seeks to vindicate himself before the people of Great Britain. It is however very doubtful whether even the fire-eating Jingoes who believe in the infallibility of the Englishman abroad will be convinced that Sir B. Fuller was but an innocent lamb sacrificed to the fury of wicked Bengalees. There are of course traditional upholders of the prestige of British officialdom of all grades in foreign lands who simulate angry passions and who now as in the past, believe toorder that Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been thrown to the howling-jackals in Bengal.

The correspondence published is the old story of repression officially told. Herein we see Sir Bampfylde in his true inwardness. It is said that the two essentia qualities of statesmanship are courage and sympathy. Sir Bampfylde showed a want of true courage when he employed the potent arm of the executive to put down schoolboys and a lack of sympathy when he drew upon the resources of Government to stamp out an agitation which he knew to be the result of a just and deep seated grievance, nor did he show any stern determination of purpose, or a sense of self respect, when he submitted himself to be overruled on grave questions of policy and administration, but threw up his office when his efforts to disaffiliate a school were thwarted. Look at him which—ever way you like he does not appear to us a heroic figure, beaten in his struggle against an adverse fate.

"THE INDIAN PATRIOT"

The *Indian Patriot* remarks :—In the whole controversy regarding Sir B. Fuller's resignation no point has been more insistently urged than that the late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal had been sacrificed to the agitation of the people which means of course that however erratic, oppressive and high handed a high English official may be in India, he ought to be maintained in his position against all odds. They are better able to judge the situation created by Sir B. Fuller than himself because they have absolutely no personal consideration of any sort to colour their judgment. The Government of India and the Secretary of State thought alike in the matter and unless they were prepared to sacrifice their own judgment and surrender themselves to their subordinates, who had outlived the community throughout India by his misrule, they could not help adopting the course which Sir B. Fuller and his friends regard as a positive grievance, but these authorities have a higher responsibility than that of maintaining a perverse and wrong headed subordinate in office.

"THE HINDU,"

Commenting on the Fuller correcpondence the *Hindu* draws particular attention to three points, namely, the report of the Inspector of Schools on the conduct of the boys and the teachers of the two schools in question, the reason given by Mr. Risley as having prompted the Government of India to ask Sir B. Fuller to withdraw his application to the University and the argument relied upon by the Lieutenant-Governor in his letter to the Viccroy requesting the latter, either not to press him to such a step or allow him to resign his post. It adds "they will enable one to appreciate the statesmanlike insight of which Lord Minto gives an indication in the decision he came to and they will also show how effectually official routine and official discipline in India smother, even among the ablest of the members of the service, all capacity for appreciating the higher principles of administration. Sir Bampfylde Fuller is a sad illustration of the effects of a course of official training in this land."

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has directed the following letter to be sent to Col. Sir John Ottley, president of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill :—

India Office.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to address you in view of the closing this month of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill. The college was founded in 1871 for the purpose of training young men to fill the higher appointments in the engineering branch of the Indian Public Works Department at a time when experience had shown that, in the existing conditions of the scientific education of engineers in the United Kingdom, a sufficient number of suitably trained candidates was not obtainable to supply the annual demand from India.

Since that date the college has continuously supplied engineers to the Public Works Department, and since 1878 to the Telegraph Department also. In recent years the Traffic Department of the Indian State Railways and the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department have also to some extent been recruited from the college, and since 1887 recruits have been supplied to the Indian Forest Service after undergoing a course of training partly at Coopers Hill and partly on the Continent. The number of students who have been admitted to the college during the thirty years in which it has been in existence is 1,623. Of these 725 have actually been appointed to the engineering branch of the Public Works Department, and some twenty-four remain still to be so appointed, eighty-four have been appointed to the Telegraph Department, six to the Traffic Department, nine to the Accounts Branch, and 163 to the Indian Forest Service. Of the students who have not received appointments under the Government of India many have been employed in Egypt, Uganda, and elsewhere, and several others have obtained commissions in the Royal Eng. or Royal Art. It is clear from these figures how successfully the college has fulfilled the purpose with which it was founded, besides serving the general interests of the empire at large.

The decision to close the college was arrived at in 1904, and the papers relating to that decision have been presented to Parliament. It is unnecessary to recall in detail the grounds of that conclusion, which need hardly be said was arrived at only after prolonged and anxious consideration by the Secretary of State in Council. It is sufficient to refer briefly to the great change which has taken place since 1871 in the facilities for obtaining a scientific education in engineering in the United Kingdom, and to the fact that there are to-day a large and increasing number of universities and other institutions, equipped with costly appliances and having highly specialised talent at their command, where the subjects hitherto taught in the college at Coopers Hill can be studied. In these circumstances it was felt that it was no longer justifiable to cast upon the revenues of India the charge of maintaining a special college for the training of the engineers required for its service, and that the time had arrived when the Secretary of State in Council should look to these institutions for the supply of men for India.

The Secretary of State in Council desires, on the closing of the college, to express to you and the other members of the college staff, in whatever capacity employed, both those who are now leaving the college and those who have already left in consequence of the decision of 1904, his sincere appreciation of the valuable services which have been rendered by all. You have now been the president of the college for seven years, and it is a matter of special regret to the Secretary of State in Council that it should have been found necessary to close it while still rendering such good service under your direction. Mr. Morley is fully aware how much the college owes to your personal supervision and to the unfailing tact, energy and devotion with which, at times under conditions of unusual difficulty, you have directed its affairs. To you and to all the staff I am to convey his hearty thanks, not only for the highly efficient working of the college in past years, but also for the zeal and loyalty with which, since the decision to close it was adopted, you have carried on your labours and have brought them to a satisfactory and successful conclusion.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

The President, Royal Indian Engineering College.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	86 13/16	=	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Reduc	96	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/16	=	+ 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 3/8	=	+ 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	33 1/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	33	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	mutilated	=	

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·30	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·43 1-4	=	— 1/8
New York Demand	mutilated	=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	per cent. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6	" =	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4	" =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	" =	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	" =	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	5 1/4	=	"
7 day market loans	5 1/2	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 700,000 1s. 4 1-8d.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 190,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 80,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 190,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 20,000

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 110-10-0
Yellow metal 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-9-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-10-0
Best Steel Bars £ 6-7-6

WHEAT—Quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gunerat 46 1/3 A.-M. buyers firm
Yellow Cawnpore 47 3/4 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firm
Brown 56 + 1 Nov.-Dec. sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 1/4 + 1/4 Nov.-Dec. done firm.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Counsellor and Oceanian.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firmer
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	6·65+10
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	35,000
Futures closed	steady

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·63	6·53	6·54
plus 15	plus 14	plus 14
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
6·65	6·56	5·58
plus 13	plus 12	plus 11
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·60	5·62	5·63
plus 11	plus 10	plus 10

Receipts at U. S. Ports	60,000
Do. last year	77,000
Exports to Great Britain	44,000
Do. Continent	28,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	mutilated
Futures, month of Dec.	10·32+ 9 *
Do. month of March	10·37+14 *

(First put of the time mutilated).
* Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7/16+1/4
Futures, month of Dec.	10·35+17
Do. month of Jan	10·39+16
Tone at close	steady

Liverpool Quotations for East Indian cotton are all raised 1/16d.

COTTON.

Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	Bales. 406,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	156,000
" Continent	191,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,039,000
" Interior "	497,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th November.

Cotton	bales.
Wheat	cwts.
Linseed	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	do
(Unspecified	do
Poppyseed	do
Groundnuts	do
Castorseed	do
Rice	do
Myrabollams	do
Cottonseed	do
Mowrseed	do
Gram	do
Jowar	do
Maize	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold bullion Rs. 30,400.
98 Bars Silver.
457 boxes Mexican Dollars.
Per s.s. "Oriental" from London.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

Quotations for Americans continue to advance and all home markets are steady to firm. Mail advices report abundant supplies but a great falling off in the quality, and a deficiency of high grades, which is likely to cause some trouble throughtout the season.

Our local market is firm and unchanged, with only a small spot enquiry, and little or nothing doing in forward contracts.

Other produce markets are also unchanged. Sterling exchange is a shade easier. Rupee paper quiet but steady. Shares quatations are as follows at the close.

Petits	Rs.	3,542 1/2
Davids	"	427 1/2
Framjee Petits	"	1,310
Crescents	"	122 1/2
Bank of Bombay	"	1,410
Tapti-Valley Railway	"	485
Mofussil	"	555 X.-D.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	7/16
Do. 6 do do.	5/8.
French France 3 m/s sight D A	172
Marchs 3 do. do.	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	229
Japan 30 do. do.	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96·5
1st Settlement, 30th November	96·5

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 15th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	190	180	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab G (Ry terms)	193	183	..	25 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	195	184	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawtee (descriptions) M-G	211	205	..	do
Khandesh (M-G)	206	199	..	do
Julgaum (M-G)	208	201	..	do
Khandwa (M.G.)	..	207	..	do
Dhamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	212	200	..	do
Do. (M.-G.)				
Kanara do (M.-G.)				
Akola do (M.-G.)				
Textoral (M. G.)	225	218	..	do
Dhamangaum Pedgaum (M-G)	223	216	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	220	230	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	258	..	241	25 Mar.
Metlia (M. G.)	207	201	..	25 Jan.
Bengal M.G.	195	..	..	17 Nov.
Do.	193	185	..	25 Nov.
Do.	193	184	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....steady.
Estimated sales .....4,000 bales.
Imports .....54,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·59	5·56	5·55
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·56	5·57	5·59
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·61	5·63	5·64
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

PLAGUE IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, NOVEMBER 14.

By now plague has found its way into almost the whole of Kathiawar. Gondal is half empty owing to the dead rats that are being found there daily and to two or three cases occurring; while Wadhwan presents a very desolate aspect owing to its being depopulated. Porbandar has hitherto not been free from the clutches of the demon, and the Rana Saheb left for Bombay to-day. The total mortality in Bhownagar on an ordinary day is three, which has now risen to fifteen, seven deaths being from plague only. A local train has been running from Monday last between Bhownagar and Dhola to afford facility to those who live in the districts. The precautionary measures that are being taken as regards disinfecting the wards have prevented plague from affecting other wards.

Reports of dead rats being found at Verawal, Junagad, and other places have reached here.

LADY LAWLEY, accompanied by the Miss Lawley, Colonel R. T. Lawley, Mrs. Gosling and Mrs. Glyn, arrived in Colombo by the P. and O. Caledonia on the 12th instant. The party were met by Major Geoffrey Glyn, Military Secretary to H. E. Sir A. Lawley, who had arrived from Madras *vid* Tuticorin on Saturday. The entire party were guests of H. E. the Governor and Lady Blake at Queen's House. Lady Lawley and party visited Kandy and [illegible] on the following day.

BY THE WAY.

BREATHLESS MOMENTS.

THE daring and successful plant of the Gloucester convicts recalls the escape of Prince Cropotkin from St. Petersburg, although the circumstances of the imprisonment were, of course, wholly different. After over two years in the fortress prison he had been removed to the gaol hospital, where plans were matured by his friends for his fight. He was allowed to walk for an hour each afternoon, guarded by armed sentries, in the grounds. A line of spies outside maintained a system of signals as to the adjoining streets being clear. When all was well a friend in a kiosk opposite the gates played upon a violin. After one or two false starts the violinist burst into a mad melody and the prisoner, flinging off an outer garment, leapt for it. Sentries tried to stab him with their bayonets; others hesitated to shoot believing that they could catch him. A carriage with a racing trotter in the shafts was waiting. Into it he sprang, and they left at a gallop. His beard was cut off, his clothes changed, and he spent the first hours of his hiding in the best cafe in St., Petersburg.

WITHIN THE GATES.

Would a "Kopenick" incident be quite impossible in England? It is a very remarkable thing that a demented negro, garbed in extraordinary costume, should be able to gain an official pass to the House of Commons, there to disturb the debate as soon as his malady prompted him. It is the unexpected which happens. "Boy Jones" was not expected at Buckingham Palace, but he went there. They doubled the military guard round the Palace, but Boy Jones went back again and again. He lived, hidden in the royal apartments, ate of the royal meals, went and came as it pleased him. That boy would have made a great chief of secret police—or an invincible burglar. He is the only boy in history who ever caused a special meeting of the Privy Council to be summoned, and he is the only boy who might have sold the secret of a way into royal apartments which no one else knew. What became of Boy Jones history does not say.

"THE EMPEROR OF CHINA."

Now that we know who the tatterdemalion "captain of Kopenick" is, we can find almost a parallel for the incident in our own history. The Great Exhibition was about to be opened, The Queen, the Prince Consort, the royal children, and all the great officers of State were present. While the choir sang with all their might the "Hallelujah Chorus" a gorgeous figure stepped out from the crowd and prostrated himself before the throne. The figure was that of a Chinaman in his richest robes. Everybody was thunderstruck. Nobody knew who he was. Possibly he might be the Emperor of China himself come secretly to see the wonders of the West, and take his place with the representatives of the West. The Queen whispered to the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Chamberlain whispered to the Queen. It was arranged that the stranger should walk in the procession immediately behind the royal party, and between the Duke of Wellington and the Primate. He did, and everybody was delighted. Next day it was ascertained that the "Emperor of China" was the owner of a Chinese junk on exhibition in the Thames at a few pence per head.

FEMALE EXECUTIONERS.

The American lady who demands that members of her own sex convicted of murder shall have the consolation of being hanged by women makes a proposition, which is not quite so revolutionary as at first sight appears. For the first quarter of the nineteenth century the public executioner of county Connaught was a woman. The story of her life is a terrible one. She drove her only son into the Army and lost sight of him for years. Returning from the wars with money in his pocket, he, without betraying his identity, sought a night's lodging at his mothers's house. She ascertaining that he had money in his possession, murdered him during the night, not then knowing him, to be her son. Sentence of death was passed upon her, and she was to be executed with half a score of others. Upon the appointed morning there was no hangman. She, to save her own life, volunteered to hang the others. She was successful in her terrible task, and for many, years afterwards did the hanging and public flogging for the county.

HIS HOLINESS PORTRAIT.

Pressure of work makes it necessary for the Pope when he sits for his portrait, to have the sitting in the apartment in which he discharges his labours, so that he may be at work while the artist paints. Matters were not so bad as this with Pius IX., who sat to the late Rudolf Lehmann. The artist obtained permission to paint the Pope at the same sitting which was given a sculptor sent by the then faithful friend of the Vatican, the King of Sardinia. The Pope took his seat upon a baize-covered platform, and the artist went to work. The sculptor had not arrived. He must be dead murmured the Pope. He was not dead; he arrived late, perspiring and in fear. Meanwhile the Pope was attended by two officials, the one holding a breviary, the other a huge snuffbox. He recited the breviary and took snuff alternately, until the time arrived for an appointment with a Prussian princess. As he passed out he noted that the artist had well observed the disparity between his two cheeks, as one side of his face, he said, had been paralysed while he was on a journey to Chile.

OUT OF HOURS.

Actors and singers are sometimes annoyed by being asked to perform out of business hours, but this story is the favourite anecdote of a prominent statesman. He had once, while travelling, to stay the night at a little country inn kept by an old man and his wife. After breakfast the next morning the host, who had been in a state of excitement ever since he learned who his guest was, said he would like to ask one small favour before his distinguished orator-guest departed. "Couldn't you, sir," he said, with palpable anxiety—"couldn't you just make the missus and me a little speech before leaving us?"

HONOURABLE MEMBERS.

A writer in the *Sydney Bulletin* would like to see the style of "honourable member," applied by members of Parliament to each other in debate, changed for something less "stilted." But he points out that there are difficulties in the way of admitting easier forms. The member for Woothakata, Queensland, once referred to a fellow-member as "the baldheaded joker from—." The Speaker ruled the expression out of order. A few hours later in the same debate another member criticised the remarks of the "pious and holy joker from Tobwoomba," and had to withdraw everything except Tobwoomba

WE ALWAYS ARE READY.

[A German cobbler, aged forty-seven, an habitual goal-bird, recently got himself up as a superior officer of the Prussian army, and hoodwinked a detachment of soldiers into assisting him to arrest the Mayor and other officials of the town of Koepenick, after which he absconded with as much municipal treasure as he could collect.

Another almost incredible story comes from the Fatherland to the effect that an ordinary person, posing as a princess, drove up to a garrison and demanded, with success, to review the troops.]

We're the stalwart, bold defenders of our Fatherland and Throne.
Whose rule it is to work without a fuss;
You can summon our attendance by the post or telephone.
And distance is no object unto us.
We're devoted to our duty, and fulfil it one and all,
No matter what disturbance it create;
For the duty of the soldier is obedience to the call.
Not to stop and wonder whence it emanates,

With a *boom* trah! rah! rah! rah!
Such a quick-step set we are.
ANY moment of the day
We are ready for the fray,
With our *boom* trah! *boom* trah! rah!

If you have a disposition for ephemeral command,
A uniform you've only to obtain;
Then we're happy to oblige you with a regiment and band,
To carry out your orders might and main.
We are yours on application should you need a body-guard—
We take it as an honour, don't forget!
Your requirements we'll attend to if you'll just present your card,
And we'll feel ourselves for ever in your debt.

With our *boom* trah! rah! rah! rah!
What a mobile force we are.
"Anyone and anywhere,"
Is the motto that we share,
With our *boom* trah! *boom* trah! rah!!

Public Opinion

UNIVERSAL sympathy is being aroused with the proposal to restore the ancient Abbey at Selby, and the Vicar (the Rev. Maurice Parkin) was, with other members of his household, called upon to deal with a huge mass of correspondence and other messages of sympathy which had come to hand from various parts of the British Dominions. One of the very first messages to be received was a telegram handed in at Mahableshwar, in India, from the Bishop of Bombay, with whom the Vicar of Selby formerly served as curate, and this document bore the words, "Sincere sympathy, Bombay."

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

The astronomer, on the other hand, is disposed to consider that he has been singularly fortunate in his choice of a problem if he can average the conditions of measurement in such a manner as to exclude any uncertainties greater than this. In saying so we refer more particularly to those essentially modern branches of inquiry which are directed to the positions and motions of the fixed stars, and to the dark bodies or planets which accompany them. One of the most fascinating problems of solarial observation is the determination of the distance of the fixed stars. Elementry books on astronomy deal with this question, and it is not necessary to repeat here what may be found in them. We wish to draw attention to the essentially modern methods of determining these distances, which have been developed within the last few years.

The basis of these methods is photographic. Modern photographic telescopes are for the most part constructed on lines quite different from the conventional equatorially mounted instrument, which stands under a dome. Their mounting is, indeed, equatorial, but with this novelty, that the telescope, instead of being straight, is bent, with light being reflected at a plane-mirror which is situated at the bend. By altering the angle at the bend, and by rotating the whole instrument about the portion beyond the bend, any object can be brought into the field of view without moving the eye-end of the telescope. The advantage of this is incalculable for it becomes possible to build a room in which the observer can site and direct the telescope to any point in the sky without changing his own position. The room can be comfortably warmed, which is scarcely practicable in the old type of observatory.

This description may be thought to imply that astronomers are a very luxurious race, unwilling to encounter hardships in the cause of science; it need scarcely be said that no such implication is intended. It is, however, beyond doubt that delicate adjustments and observations can be made in a far more trustworthy manner when the observer's attention is not distracted by circumstances of physical discomfort.

The method adopted for determining the distance of the stars by photography is briefly this: A group of stars, including the one under investigation, is photographed, and by careful measurement of the photograph its distance from the centre of the group is determined. After an interval of six months, when the earth, in virtue of its movement round the sun, has moved to a new position another photograph is taken. It is now found, if the star is within a measurable distance of the earth, that its position relative to the others has changed, just as the lamp-posts along a street appear to alter their relative positions when the observer moves a few steps from his original place of observation. The nearest lamp-posts are seen to have separated much from the more distant ones, whereas these more distant ones have not moved much among themselves. So it is with the stars. The nearer star moves appreciably, when its position is compared with that of the more distant ones. These latter, when compared among themselves, preserve their relative positions unaltered; thus they from a kind of landmark in the sky, and give the means of measuring the distances of those few stars which are not immeasurably distant.

The more minutely the properties of matter are studied the more do they appear to be dominated by this periodic law. The elasticity of the law has furnished opportunity for much vague and worthless speculation; but none the less it is the expression—imperfect, no doubt—of a deep truth underlying the nature of matter as we know it. Great interest has been aroused of late years by the attempts which have been made by Professor J. J. Thomson to form some mechanical conception of what there can be in the nature of atoms which can explain the periodically varying properties which are encountered as we descend the list in order of increasing weight. His theory assumes that matter is electrical in its origin, and that a chemical atom may be regarded as composed of many minute particles or corpuscles, of the same nature as those which constitute the cathode rays. A collection of such corpuscles would fly apart, owing to their mutual repulsion, unless there were some central force tending to pull them all in and to overcome these repulsions. Professor Thomson, following, we believe, an earlier suggestion made by Lord Kelvin, assumes that this central force is supplied by a sphere of positive electricity, in which the negatively electrified particles are supposed to be embedded. The positive electricity draws in all the negative corpuscles to its centre, and thus acts in opposition to their mutual repulsion, so that equilibrium is eventually reached.

Taking, for the sake of illustration, the case where all the corpuscles are confined to one diametrical plane, Professor Thomson has been able to show that the corpuscles tend to arrange themselves in concentric rings. The special point of interest is that some particular configurations—the configuration of three corpuscles forming a triangle at the centre, for instance—recur periodically, as the number of corpuscles is increased. Such an increase would, of course, represent an increase in the atomic weight of the element. It appears, therefore, that the structure of an atom would, on this hypothesis, in some sense vary periodically with its atomic weight; and, since its properties must vary with the structure, it is reasonable to conclude that they, too, should be expected to be periodic,

Such tentative attempts at explanation are of very great value, when accepted in the proper spirit. But it is easy to press them in a manner which that spirit in no way justifies. It often happens that laymen, learning from some general description such as the present paragraph the direction in which scientific thought is tending, jump to the conclusion that scientific men lay the same stress upon it as they do on, say, the law of gravitation or the wave theory of light. It afterwards appears, perhaps, that some eminent authority expresses emphatic disapproval of the theory in question, and the unfortunate impression is created that scientific theorizing leads to no more conclusive result than metaphysical speculation. Speculative views like that explained should be taken as suggestive. They are working hypotheses, not definite conclusions.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	3	3	186
Same date last year	4	2	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
25	4

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	3	3	107
Total plague deaths to date	134,937		
Same date last year	0	2	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.

THE BEST IN The Country!

OYSTERS, POMFRETS, LINGFISH, CODFISH, SALMON, ETC.

THE FINEST
CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON
AND
ALL KINDS OF CHEESE
Constantly on hand, FRESH.
IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO GIVE US A CALL.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS—"CATERERS." TELEPHONE No. 222.

THE SECRET OF ALL GOOD HEALTH.
KEEP UP YOUR VITAL ENERGY.

If you are fighting the great battle of ill-health without the proper weapons, there is a great possibility of your continuing further afield into the great lone land of disease. You may have used tonics, but their number is legion, and many are tried in vain.

If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

One patient has to say with reference to his progress :—Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the battery.

I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it, I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say this time.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.

Nervousness, Hysteria, Mental Decay, Back Pains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Constipation, Varicocele and many other diseases yield quickly to the effect of Electricity as applied by Cook's Electric Body Battery.

Send for my FREE BOOK which gives full information. It is sent Post Free, or Call an have the working of this wonderful appliance explained to you. Office hours: 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. C. COOK, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality. The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

VARICOCELE

An Absolute, Simple, and Safe Cure—which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the sufferer—is offered Free of Charge by the Rev. Thomas Stone. Thousands of grateful letters have been received from former sufferers of Nervous Debility and all the various complications which arise from a Debilitated Constitution, saying how thankful the writers are for the boon of health after suffering the extreme agonies which they had brought upon themselves.

All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results, curing sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are:—Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotency, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same benefits which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they deem me their best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

Free Sample

of it to all who write to me for one. Do not delay, but write at once, be cured, and change your life to one of enjoyment, brightness, happiness, health and strength. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Thomas Stone, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England. Name this paper.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, don't be deceived at first sign of one of the numerous worthless imitations. They take no other. Beware of dangerous substitutions. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free from the Sole Agents, Martin & Co., 19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BIG G
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of
Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder
It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.
Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col Peters, M.B., L.M.S., and other high personages
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.
The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."
Manufactory:
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
128 pages, cloth board covers, illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Birds, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. sizes.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 32 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 128 pages, and this section alone, 24 pages in type and post free. A size at 3d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises Sold direct from Cold. Cold as the Cause. Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold. Chilblains before bresks. Cramp, Stiffness, soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
MASSAGE with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING SAVES PAIN HANDBOOK)
200 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.
"Full of these items of First Aid knowledge, both original and useful, which are indispensable to the Household."—London Daily Express
Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book:—
1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted); 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to cartons containing 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. size.
ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

Popular Pastries.
The pastries that are the most popular with boys and girls and the most wholesome for everybody, are those that are made at home with
Brown & Polson's
raising powder,
"Paisley Flour"
Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.

The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS,
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
Codes: Bedford McNeill's and A B C (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Stephens'
Ink
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of
Rowland's Macassar Oil
"For Your Hair."
KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.
Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.
ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE, and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

No Contamination Possible

A Nutritive Tonic

MALTED MILK is more nourishing than cod-liver oil, and equally beneficial, not only to sufferers from phthisis, but to the Sick and Convalescents generally. It is the only prepared food for Infants and Children. It can be given where necessary from the moment of birth, and it is excellent for Nursing Mothers.

It is in Powder Form and can be prepared in a few moments by simply stirring in water.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon, and HORLICK'S FOOD COMPANY, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

FOR THE RAINS.

		Rs.	A.
BLUE SERGE SUITS	FROM	35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS	FROM ...	26	0
REGULATION „ CLOAKS	„ ...	30	0
SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS	„ ...	5	8
BLACK AMERICAN BOOTS	„ ...	22	0

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS} BOMBAY.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

are noted for their splendid illuminating power; they are reliable, beautifully designed, and handy.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

Give perfect satisfaction.

All lamps sold by us are our own Manufacture, and especially constructed for use in India.

WIND & PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.

Lamp Warehouse,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade.

Illustrated Price List on application, post free.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Cathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Putti. DELHI—A. Barkhat & Co. LAHORE—E. Ploner & Co. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Murray & Co., Trumper—Federal Dispensary. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 RS.

Some Users:

H.M. GOVERNMENT

800 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

500 Machines.

&c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53 Esplanade, Fort,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS

. . OF . .

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

71, 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH.

8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . **LONDON, E.C.**

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the Highest Medical Authorities

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson *are upon every GENUINE bottle.*

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES AND DISEASES.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

INVALID PORT

BOTTLED BY

W. & A. GILBEY

PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

In some of the out-of-the-way parts of the world men are doing and daring that which for intensity of interest rivals the best works of our foremost fiction writers.

The

WIDE WORLD

MAGAZINE

contains, month by month, a record of some of the most interesting, the most curious, and the most thrilling of these doings.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. View of Movement.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade 7 jewel 16 size fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ „ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	260
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	270
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	350
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	110
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„	105
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

The Watchmakers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

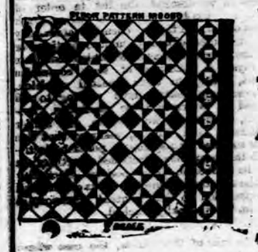
By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD. B

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.

"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to those Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGE
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal stimulus, and regenerating properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 77, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

Mosquitos

AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BUZZ, BUT

Pond's Extract

Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in cases of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Dept. 'H,' 43, Grent Russell St., W.C.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

GURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,

General Merchants and Commission Agent

No. 104, Bhooasri Mohalla, BOMBAY.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 125, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by H. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Printing Office, Ammidina Lane, Elphinstone Road, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. (C. Watkins's Agency), 2, Lombard Street, E.C.; Messrs. WILLING'S PRESS AGENCY, 162, Fleet Street, E.C.; Messrs. ROWELL & Co., 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.; Messrs. STREET BROTHERS, 8, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; Messrs. DAWSON & SONS, Cannon Street, E.C.; Messrs. ALEXANDER & SHEPHEARD, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.; Messrs. THE CONTINENTAL & COLONIAL AGENCY, 162, Fleet Street, E.C.; Messrs. THE ANGLO-FOREIGN PRESS AGENCY, 3, Bouverie

The Bombay Gazette.

EXTRA EDITION.

MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1906.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ARBUTHNOT'S FAILURE.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

The Accountants' Report.

CAUSES OF THE INSOLVENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

About 1,000 creditors of Arbuthnot and Co. met together, at the invitation of the Official Assignee, at the Victoria Hall yesterday evening. Mr. A. Read, the Official Assignee, opened the proceedings by saying he had come to lay before the creditors a statement as regard the affairs of the insolvent firm. Before proceeding to do so he made some remarks as to the causes which led to the insolvency. He would propose a Committee to advise him till the creditors chose Special Assignees to aid him in the matter. Shortly after the announcement of insolvency of the firm the Official Assignee wrote to the press that he would take early steps to convene an informal meeting of creditors with a view to taking them into his confidence. He was glad he was able to fulfil the promise so made. If it was not possible to satisfy the creditors he could at any rate relieve them from the tension and anxiety from which they had been suffering so long. He regretted it was a physical impossibility to give the information earlier. The based the regret on two grounds. Firstly he had left the crediters in anxiety. Secondly, he had given occasion for misapprehension and misrepresentation to be made in various quarters. The feared that the confidence of the public might in some respects have been impaired. It was absolutely necessary that mutual confidence should exist in such cases.

His position was this that though no useful purpose will be served by going to them without a full knowledge and informatiou as to the affairs of the insolvent firm, in order to give a full and explicit statement he could give credit to the Accountants and the staff of Arbuthnot and Co's for the work done in helping him with the accounts under their care and knowledge.

Coming to the business of the meeting the Official Assignee remarked that the business of the present insolvency was a vast one. The sole control and responsibility in administering its affairs now fell on him. The Business had ramifications all over the presidency and out of it. It was a hard task to take note of the conditions when a business of that kind goes into insolvency. He was sorry to see statements were often made by the public which were not always accurate, His first duty was to preserve all materials at his disposal. He took care to put them into the hands of an expert firm of Accountants out of the presidency who may be trusted to examine the situation with a free and unembarrassed mind. Messrs Lovelock and Lewes of Calcutta were second to none in the capacity for the valuation of the firm's assets and liabilities and could be well trusted with the task. He had given them, certain instructions based upon the principle which he held that a full and thorough inquiry and examination of accounts should be made without fear or favour and without any respect of person.

HISTORY OF FIRM.

The Official Assignee then went on to sketch in brief the history of the firm in order to enable creditors to understand the figures which would be placed before them. The principal date in the history of the firm was 1887 when the London firm was established in aid of auxiliary to the Madras firm. They would have to go to the early sixties when D. Macfayden became a partner and brought no capital into the firm. In 1871 Sir George Arbuthnot became partner, he believed, in succession to his father, He too brought no capital. There was another a partner by name Mackenzie, who retired in 1886. The business was practically bought out to make way for Messrs. G. Vans Agnew and Reginald Arbuthnot. Macfayden was then at Madras, but returned home in 1887 and opened the London house. It must be said that none of these had brought capital into the firm. The relation between the Madras firm and the London firm could not be gathered from any writing. There was no partnership deed and no agreement in writing. It was to be noted in writing defining the relation between the two houses which, he believed were practically one. There was nothing which could give a clue to the relative status *inter se* of the two firms or to the say in which business should be undertaken and carried on. It appears certain that the partners had indefinite and nebulous spheres of work assigned to them, while the London house was in charge of the partners at Madras. Nothing more definite is known than this. It might however be safely said that capital was provided by the Madras firm and so far as the partners were concerned the London house and the Madras firm were one firm. Their liaabilities and assets were of one firm. When Macfadyen opened the house in London he made his partners understand that the business was auxiliary to the Madras firm.

The most important work of the firm was an export and import department.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following is an approximate Statement of the assets aud liabilities as on 22nd October 1905. Liabilities.—Creditors on the banking Current Accounts Rs. 26,15,066, Creditors for fixed Deposits Rs. 243,62,905; Sundry creditors Rs. 7,67,531 (all balances are net and counter and secured claims have been set off against investments held).

Memo :—drafts drawn in London through Exchange Banks amounting to Rs. 15,11,699 have been taken as liabilities in Madras and set off against securities. It is possible that the whole or portion of these may have been included in the London liabilities. The Madras deficit brought down to Rs. 201,61,524. The London estimated liabilities, as cabled by the Official Receiver London to the Official Assignee Madras were 470,000, at 1s. 4d., Rs. 70,000; total Rs. 272,11,524.

Assests.—Loans, estimated good, Rs. 204,151, over-drafts on current accounts Rs. 67,706; coffee estates Rs. 15,33,189; piece-goods stocks pro-notes &c., Rs. 7,77,828, Sundry blocks, stocks and miscellaneous assets Rs. 9,10,745; investments on Sundry Shares and Government paper 5,71,637; Arbuthnot's Industrials Ltd., ordinary shares Rs. 25,00,000, ditto preference shares Rs. 4,83,000, Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd. Ordinary shares, 50 per cent paid, Rs. 5,00,000; Cash Rs, 33,714; the balance being an estimated deficit. In Madras of Rs. 201,61,524 total Rs. 277,45502.

The estimated London assets as cabled £23,000, *i.e.* Rs. 3,45,000; total estimated deficit Rs,268,66,524.

The details of the deficits as on 22nd October 1906, Bad debts, current accounts Rs. 568,152; ditto miscellaneous loans Rs. 9,42,834; the coffee estates written off Rs. 47,41 358, miscellaneous bad assets Rs. 41,718716; partners drawing at debit Rs,985,994; ditto loans Rs.2,40,732; London current and and No 2 accounts Rs. 35,77,012, ditto home account Rs 34,80,694 miscellanous adjustments, Rs. 14,82,177, total Rs, 201,91,53.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT.

The following is the repert of Messrs Lovelocks and Lewis on of Messrs Arbuthnot's account:—

Sir,—In accordance with your request we beg to lay before you a very rough preliminary statement of the position of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. on 22nd October 1906 the date of their suspension, which is enclosed herewith. It shows the estimated deficit, excluding London assets, liabilities of Rs. 201,61,525, including them deficit of Rs 268,66,524 It must be understood that the above figures have been arrived at for the present purpose as rapidly as possible under very greatest stress and must be accepted as such. They will be useful to indicate their varying degrees of exactness and methods of valuation used in arriving at the Liabilities, deposits and banking current accounts save for the fact that has been necessary to estimate interest due on these to date of suspension. This most important section of liabilities maybe accepted as practically exact The remaining liability figures will probably be considerably changed her assets investments, when quoted; these have been taken at market rates. In other cases we have done our best to arrive at reasouable sale valuation. Shares held by the firm in the Arbuthnot's Industrials, Mysore Sugar Co. have for the present been shown separately. As carefnl scrutiny has been madc of these in detail to determine their value as closely as possible with the London assets and liabilities of P. Macfadyen and Co. The figures supplied by telegram have been provisionally inserted separately in the present statement pending the decision of the question as to whether the insolvencies will be joint or separate. In conclusion great stress of time has compelled us to devote all our energies up till now to the preparatiou of the above statement.

It has been impossible as yet to attempt the slightest investigation as such into the history and causes of the insolvency. Any work done in this direction has been of the nature of a bye product. Nevertheless our rapid preliminary examination of books for the purpors of the present statement has put us into possession of certain facts which we consider our duty to lay before you at the earliest opportunity :—(1) Althongh various departments with the exception of the import department were individually closed to the end of 1905, yet at the in solvency no agreemeat balance sheet and profit and loss account had been drawn up since 31st December 1903. We have succeeded in getting 1904, and 1905 accounts made up; for us. They were handed to us on the 12th instant.

In 1898 the loss was Rs. 1,14,031; 1899, profit Rs. 74,105; 1900, loss Rs. 1,47,030; 1901, loss Rs. 93,365; 1902, loss Rs. 1,03,025; 1903, loss Rs. 20,981; 1904, profit Rs. 2,523; 1905, loss 2,17,[illegible]. It is to be noted that the import department, estate and crop department profits were not [illegible] but were carried forward [illegible] losses, so that the industrials 1905 dividend was not brought to the credit with above 1905 figure, both of which go to mitigate the above losses. We have sought deligently any facts which we could set out to weigh again those contained in this report, but at present we ar sorry to say without success. Pending further investigatiou they are left without comment. We desire to place on record that the preparation of this statement, rough as it is, hss only been made possible by the unremitting works of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co's staff and we express our thanks for the help which has been so readily given to us by one and all.

The Firm had continued to do that business. If the business had been confined to exports and imports, Madras would not have had occasion to meet as they did. But it appears that Macfadyen was a man of large dues and entered upon much wider speculations. Madras partners cannot however be excused as to the want of knowledge about the ways and doings of Macfadyen. They were jointly responsible for all liabilities.

The first speculation was West Indian sugar plantation which as creditors well know resulted ultimately in an enormous loss. Then he entered upon enterprises of doublful character such as trade with Java. Here too he met with heavy losses. Far worse however was the launching in 1890 or a little later on very heavy speculation in American rails. This brought about vary serious losses in 1892. Within 6 years therefore of the foundation of London house he brought ruin on it. Losses were met practically out of capital and investments of the Madras firm. The Official Assignee believed he was correct, though not absolutely so, that in 1893 indebtedness went up to the amount of sixty lakhs of ruees. That was the accumulation of losses incurred on the three lines he had indieated to creditors. What continued to be the relations between the Madras and the London firms cannot easily be ascertained. Rendering of balance sheets, and adjustment of accounts were altogether unsatisfactory. It was impossible at this stage to go into the account, but they would say generally that there was a sort of running and current account. Except usual weekly cable advices of balances and accounts there appear to have been no attempts to adjust. The accounts of produce and remittance show very little. Capital accounts were kept separate; they were never adjusted. Losses rather increased from year to year and although the two firms were intimately connected and reponsible there was no attempt made at any time to prepare any balance sheet showing assets and liabilities. No regular information could therefore be obtained of the position of two houses during the last few years. The loss was very heavy in 1893 and went on till 1900 when debts had to be sloughed off and losses had to be faced.

Coincident with these heavy losses ther were great changes in the Madras presidency with regard to industries in which the firm was much interested. These industries were coffee and indigo. Crediters all knew that as regards coffee there was a great slump; as regards indigo they knew it was an industry that had practically died away. The Firms capital was all locked up in coffee and indigo. In more recent years there were heavy losses in Madras in connection with salt trade. It was feared that the change in the fiscal policy of Government had something to do with it. Some years ago there was a very heavy defalcation in connection with the Import Department.

The speculations of the Madras Firm were not so heavy as those of Macfadyen. But it must be understood that the Madras Firm went into specu lations in Consols of English funded securities in the Boer War. This speculation brought on a Loss of the lakhs. Some 3 or 4 years ago there was joint speculations in nature of which is not exactly known in which Macfadyen and Sir G, Arbuthnot were interested. This brought on a loss another 3 lakhs. Then began a turn into new lines of business and they began to pull coffee rouud and to carry on other profitable ventures. But the tide had turned long ago. All the efforts of the firm could not enable it to stem the tide. There was falling off and shrinkage in business as Sir George Arbuthnot acknowledges. In 1897 there were no profits divided at all. Consequently there were much greater losees to be written off. They were unable te learn of Macfadyen's later enterprises. He however continued to speculate. The result was he became uuable to help Madras.

The Official Assignee then read out the report of Messrs Lovelock, Lewis, accountants, whom he had especially got down from Calcutta. The Official Assignee then said. He put before the creditors the situation of the firm as described by the Accountants which the had prepared for creditors to know the state of the firm at the worst. They could well show there were facts which go to mitigate the loss. The position was bad enough. But it was not as bad as depicted by Lovelock Lewis as read out to them. For one item, coffee, he would surely say they had valued it in the severest way. He had himself studied the working of coffee estates and had made himself acquainted with the opinions of estimates of coffee experts not only of Arbuthnot and Co. but of other experts who could be expected to give a free and unbiassed opinion. He could estimate coffee estates at much higher value than that given by Lovelock and Lewis. He may possibly think of the old proverb: 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' But he supposed he could show that he was not far wrong. He was told that the West Coast Curing Agency was working at a profit. He was in a position to say that coffee estates would [illegible] more than what has been estimated. With little patience and selfcontrol they should be able to realise much greater value for these estates. It as been assumed in some quarters that the offici-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

ous Official Assignee is playing ducks and drakes with the assets which may be utilized in the interests of creditors.

He should say that was not in the least, his intention to do anything of the kind. His policy has been strictly temporising. He had done nothing final, nothing to jeopardise the interests of the creditors. He had at his finger's ends facts which could be placed before any committee. When he saw that the Industrials and the West Coast curing agency were successful concerns he would be a fool not to spend the moneys required to keep them going. The question of the firm of Arbuthnots Industrials was a big one but it was a separate legal entity. The assets are mortgaged. They held preference shares which brought in 6 per cent last year and had only spent Rs. 75,300; against that they had Government pronotes for Rs. 56,000. The rest was in the form of jutes which are the property of the creditors which are in their hands. He therefore thought that the myth of his spending money carelessly was exploded.

Then the summarized the causes of insolvency which were: the starting of the London office; 2. money locked up in ceffee; 3. losses in indigo; 4. losses in the salt trade; 5. loss by defalcation He would also point to a loss of 3 lakhs on funded onsols in the boer War; another 3l akhs in private peculation of 1902-3. He knew he had to face a long and severe cross-examination but thought be would be able to answer any questions bearing upon the subject. As to Sir George Arbuthnot's absence the Official Assignee took entire responsibility on himself. For much as he desired to the give some answer of the creditors face to face he (the Official Assignee) did not think it the right time to do so, He however read out a memorandum which Sir George Arbuth not had prepared for them.

The next point was the appointment of a Special Committee to advise Official Assignee. If they thought it proper to do so at once he could proceed to do so. But if they desired on adjournment they were welcome to it,

After number a questions had been answered had elicited only such information as had been given in the accounts already published while Dr. T. M. Nair moved a proposition to adjourn the meeting to next Thursday. It was arranged however that meeting should take place on 26th November 1906. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

CROP FAILURE IN BENARES.

Improved Condition of the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

Last Monday's Agricultural Report for the United Provinces, which appears in the current *Gazette*, states that the loss of the crop of late rice is now known to be serious throughout the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions and in the north of Fyzabad.

The districts along the Jumna are said to be doing well, and the condition of the provinces, as a whole, continues to improve.

NEW ROUTE TO CEYLON.

Sir F. Upcott and Mr. Gill at Rameswaram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MARAS, NOVEMBER 17.

At Rameswaram, Sir T. R. Upcott and Mr. Gill inspected the new line and inquired into the question of the new route to Ceylon, and received a deputation from Tuticorin, who stated their reasons for opposing the construction of the new route.

FAMINE CAMPS IN BENGAL.

Forty-seven Thousand on Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Crop prospects have greatly improved all over the country, and famine camps are closing, except in Bengal, where there are no less than 47,000 people receiving gratuitous relief or employed on test work.

Prices are daily falling in the affected areas and the condition of the people is improving. The only disturbing factor in the situation is the appearance of locusts in parts of the Punjab, North-Western Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. In many places they have disappeared after slight damage. Insect damage is comparatively small and is becoming more so owing to the cold weather.

The continuance of good prospects in Upper India will greatly depend upon the cold weather rain

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 17.

The next Convocation of the Punjab University will meet on the 22nd of next month and the Degree of Doctor of Literature will be conferred *honoris causa* on His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz, retiring Chancellor of the University.

The Convocation Address will be delivered by His Honour,

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

FIRST RACES OF THE SEASON.

The first day's racing of the season was held on Satnrday in a very light breeze, which fortunately enabled thecompetitors to finish in spite of a very strong ebb tide. There were no entries for the A and B classesso the races for their classes fell through. For the newly formed D class which is intended to provide sporr for non-racing yachts and for service and ship's boats, there were 4 entries viz :—

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M's Sds	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Sds	Corrected Time. H	M's	Sd
Swin	Scr	Capt R St I Gellispie, R E.	5	46	28	2	31	28
Swale ...	3' 0"	do.	6	4	33	2	46	33
Invicta...	12' 30"	do.	5	55	2	2	27	32
Ranzo ...	Scr	Capt W F Potts.	5	19	55	2	4	55

Officer in Charge—Course No. 16=6·3 miles—1st Prize won by Ranzo, Special 2nd Prize won by Invicta and 3rd Prize won by Time limit—6·15 p.m. Wind N. W., Strength very light.

The four boats got away at 3·15 to a good start, the Invicta being first over the line, closely followed by the Swin. The former's method of taking a "flying start" was novel but effective. In the light wind prevailing Ranzo' was too good for the rest and quickly slipped away. She steadily increased her lead and finally won somewhat easily. The Race between the Invicta and Swin was a ver keen one—the former finally saving her time and getting a special consolation prize.

For the C class Handicap and Tomtit class Race, six boats entered. The start was at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M's Sds	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Sds	Corrected Time. H	M's	Sds
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne.	5	35	18	2	5	18
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J C Brooks.	Disqualified.					
Lapwing..	3' 0"	Capt R St J Gillespie, R E.	5	56	3	2	3	3
Clutha ..	4' 30"	Mr J J Welch.	5	39	56	2	5	26
Coralie ..	7' 30"	Comdr J Wilson, R I M.	5	50	...	2	12	30
Maud ..	5' 30"	Officer's, R E.	5	47	7	2	11	37

Officer in Charge—Course No. 16=6·3 miles 1st Prize won by Lapwing 2nd Prize won by Clutha 3rd Prize won by Time limit—6·15 p.m. Wind N. W., Strength very light.

Class Prize won by "Meg."

Tomtit, Meg, Lapwing. Clutha were over the weather end of the line in a cluster, just after the gun, while Coralie and Maud tried the lee berth. In the run down to N. Karanja Buoy the first four above mentioned kept well together. Tomtit rounding first, followed a few seconds later by Clutha—the latter getting the best of a determined struggle with Lapwing and Meg.

Tomtit fouled this buoy and was out of the race, which otherwise she would easily have won, as she sailed steadily away from the others.

Clutha, Meg Lapwing sailed a determined race, and from the point on, passing and repassing each other. Rounding N. Karanja Buoy for the second time, Clutha held a short lead of Lapwing with Meg in close company. Coralie was in trouble at the buoy performing a beautiful and complicated evolution with her spinnaker accompanied by one of her crew in the water.

Maud made the best of this chance and pulled up on Coralie.

Beating in to the Home mark, Lapwing, followed by Meg, screwed out on Clutha's weather and the three worked in, by short tacks in close company.

Meg finally got past Lapwing close in to the markboat and after a determned and spirited attempt at weather bowing responded to, with equal spirit, by Lapwing, crossed the line at 5·35·18 winning the class prize by 35 second from the boat.

Lapwing took first handicap prize and Clutha second after as close and hard fought a race as could be wished for.

GYMKHANA SPORTS AT KIRKEE,

A Lively Get-up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

With the advent, last week of the 8th, 2nd, and 44th Batteries, Royal Artillery from South Africa, Kirkee has spring into fresh existence. And by way of demonstrating to the 'freshers' that the pretty little station is not destitute of social animation, Major Buller and his gallant Gunners there worked up the bumblepuppy Gymkhana for Saturday. Mr. Parrington was *charge de affairs*, and with his experience in this direction nothing but success could be anticipated. Colonel the hon'ble H. Addington and officers of the R. A. were "At Home" on the occasion to all Poona and Kirkee society. The Band of the East Lancashire regiment contributed to the delights of the afternoon.

The first event was hitting the Polo ball. Competitors had to hit the ball the length of the ground round the flag, and ride back to starting point. A regular host of warriors came to the front and among the Captain Gordon A. D. C. proved the winner.

The next on the Programme was—hitting at the ring. Three ladies galloped out for intimation. Mrs. Baillie, a new comer, took all rings in two runs and won.

The Fish Pond Stakes was a ladies' nomination. The Pond was represented by a circle of flower pots in the midst of which were parcels which had to be hooked up after riding down a distance over a jump. Captain Light nominated by Mrs. Baillie won.

"Education Stakes" was the concluding event. This imposed heavy tax on the intellectual keeness of competitors who had to answer a number of questions in writing. Captain Hart assisted by Mrs. Keelan, answered all questions correctly and won.

BENG L-PUNJ B RIFLE SHOOTING.

Third Day's Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 18.

MATCH—1000YDS —

Class A.—Lt. Gompertz 108th. Infantry, 32.

Class B.—Lancet-Sergt. Rogers, B. N. W. Ry. Volunteers, 32.

Class C.—Sgt. Smith 15.

Hussars 34.

MATCH 4.—Aggregate of matches, 1 to 5.

CLASS A.—apt. Graham, E. I Ry. Vols. 152. Major Woodyat, 3rd Gurkha Rifles 149. Capt Sewell, Hyderabad Vols. 147.

CLASS B.

Corporal Baness, N. W. Ry. Volunteers, 156.

Lance-Sergt. Westropp, B. B. and C. I. Vols. 152. Sergt—Major Macdonald, Nainetal Vols, 152.

CLASS C.

Corporal Nook, South Staffords, 153. Lance Corpl Carrigan 152. Sgt. Trumpeter S. Smith, 151.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Shaik Mohinuddin, 9th Bhopal Infy. 153. Havildar Umvaji Utikan 108. Infy. 150. sowar 150. Ahmedyan Khan 18.

iwana Lancers 149.

MATCH 5

NATIVE TROOPS.—1000 yds.

Subadar Bishan Singh 27. Punjabis 33

MATCH 20 200 yds—standing 7 shots in 45 seconds open to all comers.

LANCE-CORL. Jones, 1st Cameronisns 27. Lt. Murray, Black Watch 26. Lt. Col. Macdonald 96. Berar Infy. 26. Native troop Jemadar Zamin Ali 44. Merwara Infy 28. Havildar Sanakaparsai Twari 119. Infat. 27. Naik Sahibir Gharti 4th Gurkhas, 26.

AG A KHAN HOCKE .

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

The game between the Liecesters and the Argylls last evening was the best witnessed since the tournament. No goals were scored in the first or second interval or in the extra five minutes allowed each way. The Argylls missed three good chances in scoring through erratic shooting. The defence of the Leicesters was good. The goal custodian was brilliant. The pace was very fast and exciting The Draw will be replying later.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland 2,277 tons, Captain A Wallace, sailed on Saturday her Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Craighall, 2,866 tons Captain J Low, sailed on the 17th for Karachi, in ballast,

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1,711 tons, Captain W A Davies sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Uriana, 3,382 tons, Captain A J Cole, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co.'s steamer Oriental 3085 tons Captain G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa line steamer Nenefels, 3556 tons, Captain J Weselok, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Brimend via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clematis, 2329 tons, Captain E L Davies arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Calcutta 7th November with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co.'s steamer Nairsang, 2861 tons, J M Thomson sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta via coast ports with a cargo of salt and general and Mr. John Smith as a passengers.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Arcodia, 3513 tons, Captain A S Valentine arrived in harbour in Saturday from London 27th October, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons, Captain M England, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr T Carbett, Mr D Macalister Mr G Sim, Mr Antonda costa and 3 deck.

THE Florio-Rubattino S E Co.'s steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed on Saturday for Hongkong with a general cargo and Captain Mrs. Joseph D. Frier and 2 children, Mr. Saigran and deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 238 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 15th November with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Major General R. Maples, Captain Foster, Mr Forbes Mr Dennis, Captain Lee Carlton, Mr and Mrs Prescent, Mr H Marrian, Mrs A [illegible] Hartington, Mr A [illegible] Mrs [illegible] Mr [illegible]